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The Hongkong Telegraph

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November 28, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 3 p.m. 70
Humidity 52 70

November 28, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 54 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 53 49

7815 日四十月十

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW BRITISH BATTLEFIELD.

German Resistance Stiffening.

London, November 27.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on November 26, says:—The German resistance south-west of Cambrai has stiffened to a point at which our progress is necessarily a matter of hard fighting. The enemy received a staggering blow and has now had time to recover somewhat from the first effects of it. His communications here are good and he can concentrate reinforcements fairly rapidly. We have won positions of supreme value and the Germans are bound at least to desperately endeavour to exact a larger toll of casualties for our retention of the gains. The outstanding feature of the past week is that the vaunted invincibility of the Hindenburg system of defences has been easily crushed through, and henceforth the Germans will be unable to crush through, and henceforth the Germans will be unable to crush through, and henceforth the Germans will be unable to crush through. This is a feat of enormous importance at a time when it is a serious matter for the enemy to have more of his reserves tied down. Moreover, it is unlikely that the Germans in Flanders are feeling very confident.

German Lies.

London, November 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the newspapers are now permitted to publish the enemy communications in extenso. A semi-official commentator, dealing with yesterday's German communiqué, says the contents show the habitual bad faith of the German Staff. As an example, it speaks of numerous British attacks as being "repulsed with heavy losses," whereas the truth is that these operations were mostly invented in order that the Germans may gain easy credit. It similarly states that a French attack between Samogreux and Anglemont failed, which is also untrue.

A French Success.

London, November 27.
A French communiqué states:—We carried out a successful local operation last evening north of Hill 344, on the right bank of the Meuse, and reduced an enemy strong point, fully completing the gains obtained on the 25th instant.

An American Tribute.

London, November 27.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Secretary's weekly war review pays a high tribute to the British successes, saying "the situation is dominated by the spectacular success of the British thrust towards Cambrai by adopting new tactical methods, daringly conceived. British strategy has won more ground than either of the belligerents have gained in the same time on the Western Front."

British Repulse Counter-Attack.

London, November 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed another counter-attack against the north-east corner of Bourlon Wood. The weather is wet and stormy.

WHY GERMANY MUST BE BEATEN.

Spirited War Speech by Lord Robert Cecil.

London, November 27.
Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Norwich, said that where Germany was concerned the spirit which existed in that country was that no law of morality or religion could prevent them from committing any crime, however hideous, provided it was thought to be in the interests of Germany. That was the spirit which we had to fight, and there could be no safety for us until Germany was finally beaten. Some people believed that the German people had a desire for peace. One test of that was whether they were willing to restore Belgium and indemnify Belgium for the outrages thereon. The Germans had been "challenged to answer that as a test of their peace sincerity, but no reply had been received from the German Government. None, therefore, could doubt that the spirit of the German Government to-day was precisely what it was when they rushed Europe into war. Unless that spirit was changed, we should be criminals if we thought that any lasting peace could be made with a Power of that kind. The first of our war aims is and must be victory.

Referring to the operations in France, Lord Robert said that during the last two years there had never been a battle between British troops and Germans in which the Germans had not been forced to give ground. "I cannot question or doubt the conviction that I know is held by those who are most able to judge the Commanders of our armies in France that they only ask a fair field and to favour and they are quite sure that we can beat the Germans every time. We have practically acquired every one of the German Colonies, and our victories in Palestine surely give the Germans cause to think. Then there is Mesopotamia. Whatever we look we may at any rate say that the Germans do not occupy one square inch of British territory. Regarding the blockade, I know it has its critics, but I venture to say, with a sense of my responsibility, that there has been no achievement of its kind in the whole of the world's history equalling our blockade. We have accomplished the most rigid blockade ever established, and I rightly maintain that we have never infringed the principles of International Law which we went to war to defend."

FRENCH EX-MINISTER'S TRIAL.

London, November 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Committee of the Chamber has decided to send M. Malvy, former Minister of Interior, for trial. It is unofficially alleged that M. Malvy, while Minister of Interior, informed the enemy of all military and diplomatic projects, especially of the attack on the Chemin des Dames, and also provoked or encouraged mutiny in the Army.

COTTON SPINNERS' DEMANDS.

London, November 27.
The Cotton Spinners Amalgamation has decided to tender notices if the Masters' Federation does not concede an advance of thirty per cent. Fifty thousand card room workers and fifty thousand spinners are affected.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

British Forces Eager to Fight.

London, November 27.
Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, writing on Nov. 26, describes the magnificent spectacle of the British troops marching in Italy, comprising cavalry, artillery and infantry, extending along the roads for miles, with all other branches of the army following. The infantry have been marching steadily for days, making sixteen miles a day. The artillery is equipped with a great number of guns and accompanied by endless lines of lorries, carts, pontoons and other accessories of a complete army.

In the evening of the same day the correspondent writes: The enemy is vigorously pressing at three points. First at Tomba Mountain and Montenera, the latter being a spur of Tomba. The crest has fallen, but the heroic defence has rendered the situation stationary. Behind Tomba and Montenera supplementary defences are being prepared which will minimise the loss if Tomba and Montenera fall, although a considerable advance here might force the Piave. The second point of attack is San Martino on the Brenta and the third point is the Asiago Plateau, especially Mount Meletta, where the enemy has maintained steady pressure among the snows for a fortnight. Thanks however to the grim determination of the Italian infantry, the enemy's attempts have been defeated. The British forces are eager to get into the fight and the Austro-Germans may soon be unpleasantly surprised.

AMERICA AND GERMANY'S ALLIES.

Washington, November 27.
In connection with the declaration of war against Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria (sponsored by Mr. Stone, the chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Senate, there are indications that the meeting of Congress on December 3, will be met by a vigorous demand for war against the allies of Germany. Mr. Stone added: I understand some, if not a large number of Austrian troops may now be, or soon will be, actually fighting on the western front.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, November 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There has been no further infantry action on the southern battle front. We took a few prisoners in patrol encounters. On the Ypres front there is considerable hostile artillery fire eastward and north-eastward of Ypres, particularly at Passchendaele.

A French communiqué states: There have been fairly violent artillery actions in Belgium and north of Chemin-des-Dames. Our artillery dispersed enemy assemblages north of the positions captured yesterday on the right bank of the Meuse. The artillery duel in this sector continues most vigorously.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Petrograd, November 27.
M. Lenin has dissolved the Army Committees which support the delegates of the Socialist parties who have been reproached for opposing fraternisation. The Maximilians claim the control of Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev, Nijni-Novgorod, Karhoff, Odessa, Samara, Kazan, Rostoff and other important towns.

THE LATE SIR STARR JAMESON.

London, November 27.
The King has sent a message of condolence to Mr. Middleton Jameson, brother of the late Sir L. Starr Jameson, in which he says that the people will with him deplore the loss of one who rendered such great service to the Empire.

GERMAN WAR LOAN CANVASS.

Manner of Appeal by the Berlin Government.

As described by a neutral correspondent to London.

press propaganda for the seventh German war loan "has been more subdued than usual, the result partly of paper scarcity, partly, perhaps, of the impossibility of outdoing the shrill violence of the last war loan campaign. The following is a translation of a typical official appeal:—
"Subscribe to the seventh war loan! After three years' successful conduct the struggle for our existence has now reached its climax. In the same way that our wonderful army presents an unbreakable front to the foe, must we at home bear the hard duties which this long war has laid upon us, with determination, with the full knowledge of all that is at stake. One of our first duties is to

give to the Empire the money that it needs for the prosecution of the war.

"After the enemy has rejected with scorn our offer of peace, we have no choice but to continue the conflict or not. No one, therefore, must fail to bring the money needed to carry on the war. Every shilling helps. Your money is converted into munitions, guns, and submarines. Your money helps your brothers at the front, and it protects your homes from the horrors of war, such as East Prussia experienced in so terrible a manner at the beginning of the war, before our Hindenburg drove the Russian hordes from German soil."

A shorter and more effective appeal runs as follows:—
"The new war loan must be successful—otherwise we shall encourage England to continue the struggle! I can be successful—for there is money enough in the country. It will be successful if each man acts as if everything depended on him alone."
Every half-year, a certain proportion of the bonds are to be drawn for redemption at 110, the issue price being 88.

SIR JOHN SIMON.

The Recovery of Liberty After The War.

Sir John Simon spoke at a conference of Liberals at Huddersfield recently on "The Recovery of Liberty at Home."

He said that the solution of all the problems of reconstruction after the war essentially depended upon the victory of the Allied cause. The longer the war went on the more clearly it was seen that a future of peace and liberty, not only for our own country but for the world, depended upon the overthrow of the creed and the system which we were fighting. It was difficult to discuss reconstruction after the war when every thought was concentrated on the crisis of the present struggle, but nevertheless reconstruction must be planned now. There would be no time if we only began discussions after the war was over. Moreover, it was a "war for peace," as Mr. Asquith said, and if they did not keep the goal before their eyes they lost sight of that which justified and sanctified every sacrifice.

The history of the last three years proved that a democracy could wage effective war in a good cause, but it would only do so if it surrendered for the time much of the privilege and tradition of individual and constitutional liberty, both in social and commercial life, in order to turn itself into a fighting machine. This meant that the return to civil life would call for effort and resolution as severe and sustained as the war itself. Voices were not wanting which openly derided the conditions under which we used to enjoy the liberty of peace. There was always danger in fighting a disease that somebody would catch the infection. But one of the real lessons of the war was that we had never cared enough for liberty—we had never lived for it with the devotion with which thousands of brave men had died for it.

Discussing some special interferences with constitutional liberty which the war had imposed, Sir John Simon said that the Defence of the Realm Acts and the endless regulations made under them were an absolute contradiction of all that they prized in times of peace as democratic legislation, but by no other method was it possible, in the sudden stress of a war like this, to secure prompt adoption of the conditions upon which successful war depended. The great thing to remember was that these regulations though justified as an emergency, could never become the model of good government, and must all be swept away when peace was secured. In the same way he thought the regulations of industry necessitated by war had satisfied most business men that commerce was better left to commercial enterprise than to official direction. The restriction upon free publication would be absolutely intolerable in times of peace, and it was not a bad sign that there should be plenty of grumbling about the censorship.

Finally, Sir John urged that the recovery of liberty at home after the war would make the task of Parliament more important than ever. This was the justification for carrying the Franchise Bill in time of war. They could not afford in tackling the reconstruction of national life, to disperse with any part of the help upon which the nation had relied in carrying on the war. Reconstruction did not mean the reproduction of our old institutions, with all their faults and imperfections. It meant applying what was the greatest of the lessons of the war—the lesson that no sacrifice and no effort was too great to make a reality of freedom.

GOVERNMENT IGNORANCE.

Development of Dyestuff Industry Retarded.

Professor Pope, addressing a meeting of teachers at the Regent Street Polytechnic, London, said that Germany prepared for war by the establishment of a huge chemical industry, which was built up about the coal-tar industry, and then exporting a very large proportion of the world's requirements of coal-tar colours and pharmaceutical and photographic products. That success was achieved in spite of the fact that this country at one time possessed the whole of the heavy chemical industry of the world.

Alluding to the establishment of the Department for Scientific and Industrial Research, with an endowment of £1,000,000, he said: The question we want answered is, why that expenditure was not made twenty years ago, at a time when it would have been undoubtedly successful in preventing the horrors of the last three years? (Applause.) We have suffered in the past from the exclusively British method of making the specialist entirely subservient to the administrator, the administrator being generally chosen because he is available, because he is politically acceptable, and because he knows nothing whatever about the subject which is to be administered—(laughter and "hear, hear")—and is therefore not likely to be prejudiced by any previous convictions. That process of appointing someone who knows nothing to supervise the work of someone who does know how to do the job seems to have been at the bottom of a great many of our misfortunes in the past.

Even in 1915 the Government applied this same method for the purpose of re-establishing the coal tar industry in this country. An organisation was established in which all the people in control were men who know nothing whatever about chemistry or science, and, naturally enough, the Government organisation has proved not only a great failure, but has had the further effect of inhibiting the re-establishment of the coal tar industry.

Professor Armstrong, who presided, in a brief speech at the close of Professor Pope's address, said: The present position of chemistry in our country is deplorable, owing to Government ignorance and indifference. We have all but lost the chance of recovering our share of the dyestuff and organic chemical industries, owing—firstly, to the lack of men of real intelligence and commanding presence within the industry—these have been fished from it by the law and other careers to which literary proficiency provides an entry; secondly, because of the profound ignorance and indifference of the politician to the requirements of the situation. Our Board of Trade has advisedly and of set purpose, it would seem, put all scientific advice aside, and has taken measures which have not only proved a failure, but has actually retarded the development of the dyestuff industry. I will go further, and assert that the Government seem to be bent on handing us back, body and soul, into the hands of the Germans, in so far as the higher interests of chemistry are concerned. Their latest act, the appointment of an engineering contractor to control the manufacture of dyestuffs, is alone sufficient to prove my point. Again, only two days ago, we were told that the Minister of Reconstruction—a medical man—has appointed a committee to advise him as to the procedure which should be adopted in dealing with the position of the chemical trades after the war. Not a single English

NEW LABOUR PARTY.

300 Candidates at next General Election.

The Labour Party is about to launch the most ambitious scheme which has yet been projected for securing for Labour the predominant power in the House of Commons. It is hoped at the next general election, to have at least 300 candidates pledged to the Labour party and its programme. Mr. Arthur Henderson, secretary of the party, freed from the exacting claims of the War Cabinet, has undertaken to devote the whole of his time and energy to the work of propaganda in the country in favour of this scheme.

There are two developments from which much is expected. It is proposed, through the Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Co-operative Guild, and other similar organisations, effectively to organise the millions of women voters who will be added to the electoral roll under the Representation of the People Bill. The Labour party is looking for a big accession of Parliamentary strength from the women's vote, but in the electoral sense it is an unknown quantity, and they are not going to leave anything to chance. Women organisers are to be appointed, and everything done to educate the new women voters in Labour politics. There is to be a real effort made to secure full support, both in money and in other ways, for the co-operative movement.

A more difficult task which is imposed upon this Committee is the formulation of a party programme. Hitherto the party has always turned down proposals for a party programme to which candidates would be expected to subscribe. This time the proposal is to come from the Executive and not from any affiliated body. Whether the Executive will meet with greater success remains to be seen, because any programme will have to be approved by the annual Conference at Nottingham in January before it can become the programme of the party.

It has been definitely decided to put at least 300 candidates in the electoral field in England, Scotland and Wales. This is a considerably higher number than in any previous contest, and as they will be concentrated upon the great industrial urban centres but few constituencies of this character will be without a Labour candidate. It is obvious that with so large a proportion of candidates there is no possibility of an arrangement with any other political organisation similar to that which obtained in the contest of 1906.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Friday, November 30.

"Heather Day" celebrations.
Saturday, December 1.
Italian Concert Bazaar, 10 a.m.

chemist, not a single representative of our English academic interests is upon the committee—and yet we are constantly told that in future, industry and science must be associated. The administration of the great Government grant for research has been placed in literary hands, and the result is we have much talk but no evidence of real understanding of the problems to be dealt with.

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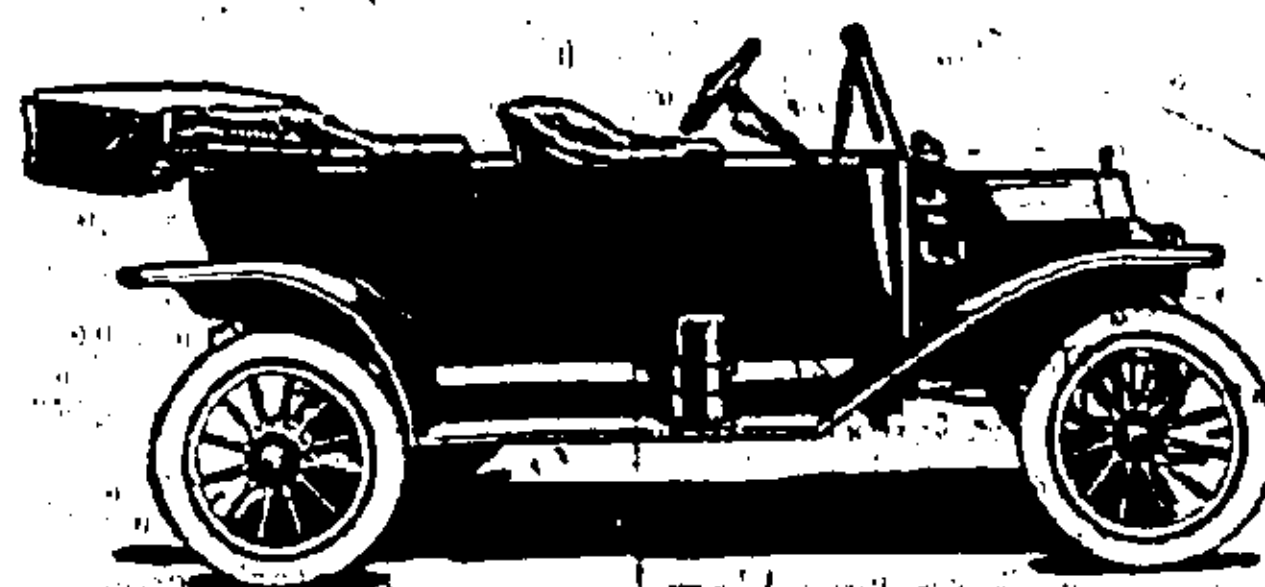
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SOLE AGENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Officers in Japan.
The Emperor has decorated
the Chinese military officers who
are attending the Japanese army
manoeuvres. General Chin Yan-
peng receiving the Order of the
Sacred Treasure, First Class.New President of the Pilgrims.
On the invitation of Lord
Byron, supported by a unanimous
resolution at the annual general
meeting, the Duke of Connaught
has consented to accept the
position of president of the
Pilgrims' Club.A Swiss Spy.
A court martial has condemned
to death a Swiss singer named
Eugene Dene, who, during last
November, entered a military
zone of Paris to procure infor-
mation interesting to the enemy
and last March attempted to
procure information for the enemy
which might endanger the
defences of the port of Marseilles.English And Welsh Roads.
The Road Board in their annual
report issued recently state that
about 15,000 miles of roads in
England and Wales stand in
need, more or less urgent, of
reconstruction or strengthening,
in order to allow them to carry
the growing motor traffic. To
carry out this work £30,000,000 is
needed over and above the normal
expenditure of local authorities
on current and deferred main-
tenance. In addition about £3,000,
000 is required for road work in
Scotland.Sir John Hare.
When the curtain came down on
the final act of "A Pair of Specta-
cles" at Wyndham's Theatre re-
cently the applause was deafening,
and Sir John Hare was recalled
time after time. In bidding good-
bye, he thanked his audience for
their consistently kind apprecia-
tion and said he hoped again to
see them from across the foot
lights. Interviewed by a Press
Association representative, Sir
John said: "There is absolutely
no truth in the statement that I
am saying farewell to the stage.
It is true that this is my last
performance in this play, but it will
not, I hope, be my last appearance
on the stage."Irish Primate on the Convention.
In proposing the re-election of
Mr. A. M. Smyth, K.O. Spicitor-
General for Ireland, as junior
Parliamentary representative of
Dublin University, the Right
Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Primate of All
Ireland, said: "It is a very good
omen for the University, and for
the future of the country, that we
meet this morning in the old
historic Regent's Hall, which has
of late engendered very happy
memories for the Provost and all
those who have met here. It is
not transgressing the rules under
the Defence of the Realm Act to
say that no happier family ever
met in this building than those
who have been meeting here to
take thought for the future of
Ireland. The Convention has
done this much at least: it has
drawn men together of various
classes and various creeds and of
various shades of politics in a way
that those who have met here can
never forget. It has blotted out
a great deal of bitterness that
existed in the past. (Hear, hear.)
Auction of Shanghai Race Ponies.
Though there was a good
attendance at the auction of race
ponies held at the Shanghai Horse
Bazaar last evening (says the N.
C. Daily News of November 21)
the bidding, especially in the
earlier stages, was disappointing,
only the outstanding ponies help-
ing the average. Kachibee, the
well-known cross-country pony,
brought the highest price, at
Tls. 350; Good Boy, second in
the China Cup at the recent
Autumn Meeting, Tls. 300;
Mashie, a non-winner here,
but having a reputation in
Thrace and Peking, Tls. 300;
Inchkeith, Tls. 240; Lamplight,
winner of the Eclipse Stakes,
Tls. 225; Spotted Bird, Tls. 210;
Jacobite, a Hongkong winner,
Tls. 210; Report, Tls. 200; Rio
Colorado was withdrawn at Tls.
175; Wild Gamble brought Tls.
170; Seadrake, Tls. 165; Mairak,
Tls. 160; Ampat, Tls. 125;
Jingle Johnnie, Tls. 115;
Maiden, Tls. 115; Silver Fizz,
Tls. 100; Oatton, Tls. 100;
Silverand, Tls. 90; while others
fetched prices ranging from Tls.
80 to Tls. 10.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY

the 3rd December, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

The following Valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong and registered as The Remington Portion of Inland Lot No. 1217 together with the messuage thereon known as No. 4 Ripon Terrace.

The above property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 20th December 1892.

The annual Crown Rent is \$42. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lo and Lo, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th day of November, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR".

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Saturday 1st Dec. 1917, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after December 3rd 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent,
Hongkong, 25th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

WE WILL DELIVER A

"MOUTRIE" PIANO

FOR

\$60.

You pay the balance in small monthly amounts

that will not embarrass you.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

Full price allowed for Pianos taken in exchange.

MOUTRIES. & Co., Ltd.

SAVE YOUR EYES.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lord Derby.

The *Liverpool Express* states on the highest authority that there is no truth in the rumour that Lord Derby is likely to relinquish his post as Secretary of State for War.

Wayside Advertisements.
West Riding County Council has submitted for confirmation by the Home Office by-laws for preventing the disfigurement of the natural beauty of the landscape by advertisements.

New St. Andrews Professor.
Professor Daisy Wentworth Thompson, of the University College, Dundee, has been appointed to the vacant chair of natural history at St. Andrews.

NOTICE.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Vœux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Top flat Nathan Road, Kowloon. Furnished. Enamelled Bath, Geiser &c. Apply to X Y Z, Care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—At the Peak, HALF HOUSE. Suitable for two bachelors. Partly furnished. Terms very moderate. Apply Box 1339 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—ON MONTHLY TENANCY.—Godown, House, &c. situated on M. L. I. Shaukiwan, known as Blackhead's Soap Works. Apply to Lowe Bingham & Matthews.

TO BE LET.—"Murrivilla" Broadwood Road Modern SIX ROOM HOUSE. detached kitchen and servant's quarters three bathrooms. Electric. Full view of harbour. Apply Doctor F. Kew. Phone 768.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

OFFICES in York Buildings, Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

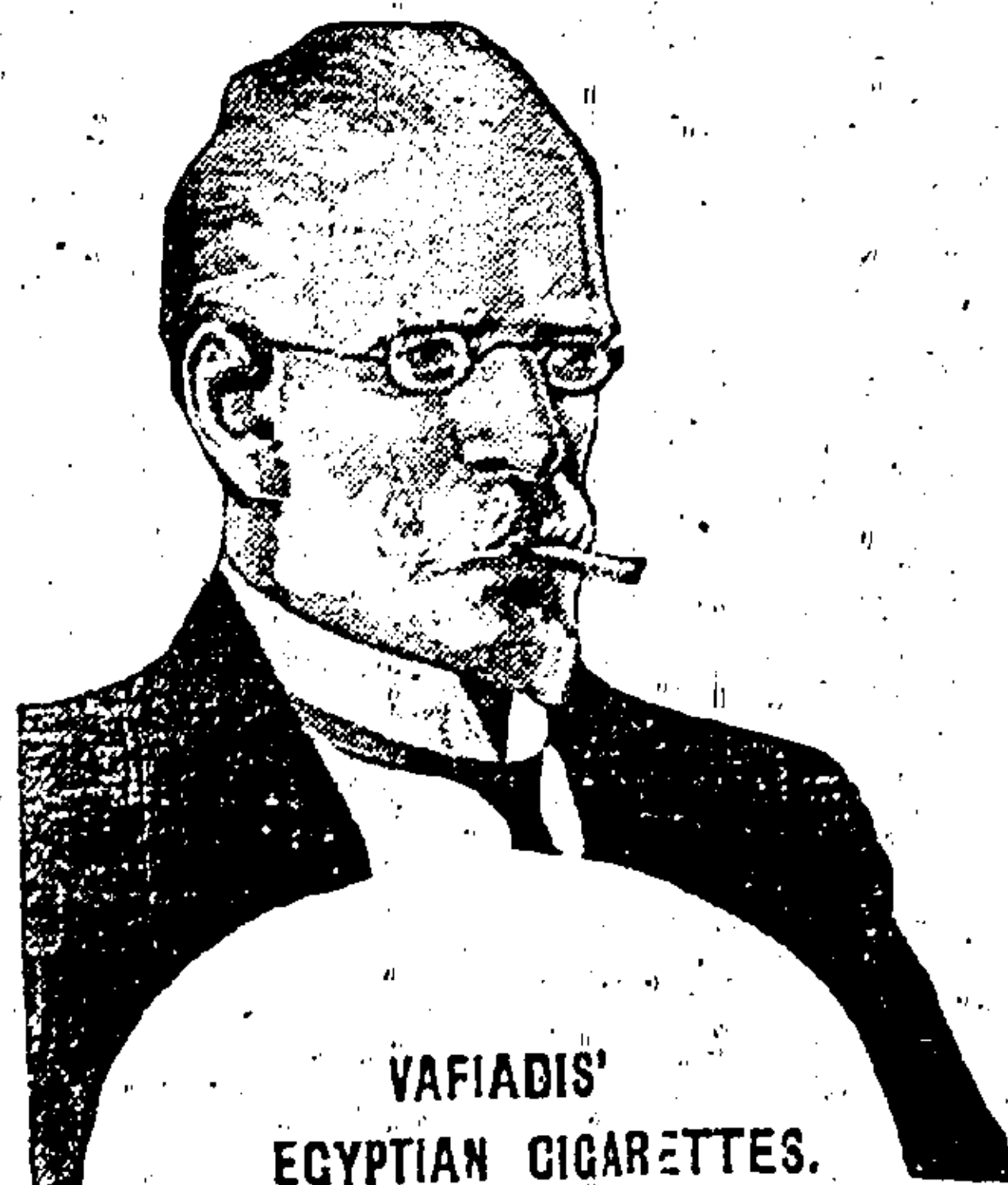
WANTED.

WANTED TO BORROW \$600 Good interest, guarantee and security—Urgent answer to "Will." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—An experienced ASSISTANT to take charge of Export Department. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to P. O. Box 250, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

HELP! HEATHER DAY
30th November

Proceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of
Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.



VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per 100	55.30
Crown Prince " " 100	4.65
" " " 50	2.35
" " " 10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) 50	2.35
Nectar " 50	2.35
Yildiz " 25	1.10
Club Size " 10	.40
Non Plus Ultra 100	3.60
" " 50	1.85
" " 20	.75
Superfine " 100	2.40
" " 50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 29th November, 1917

commencing at 5 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Postage Stamps

Including rare specimens of Hongkong, Macao, China, British and French Colonies etc., etc.

On view from Monday the 26th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and undiluted.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.35 per case ex store:

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Vœux Road Central,

2 blocks West of Cent. Market,

KWONG YUEN.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, Not sold in Hongkong, China, Japan, India, etc.

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NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCLUSIVE NEW DESIGNS IN
BRITISH MADE SILK

MOTOR SCARVES.

SUITABLE FOR

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.

FLANNEL PYJAMAS

— NEW STOCK —

— JUST RECEIVED —

IN A RANGE OF EXTREMELY SMART
DESIGNS, WELL CUT AND MADE IN
THE BEST WEST END STYLE.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter.

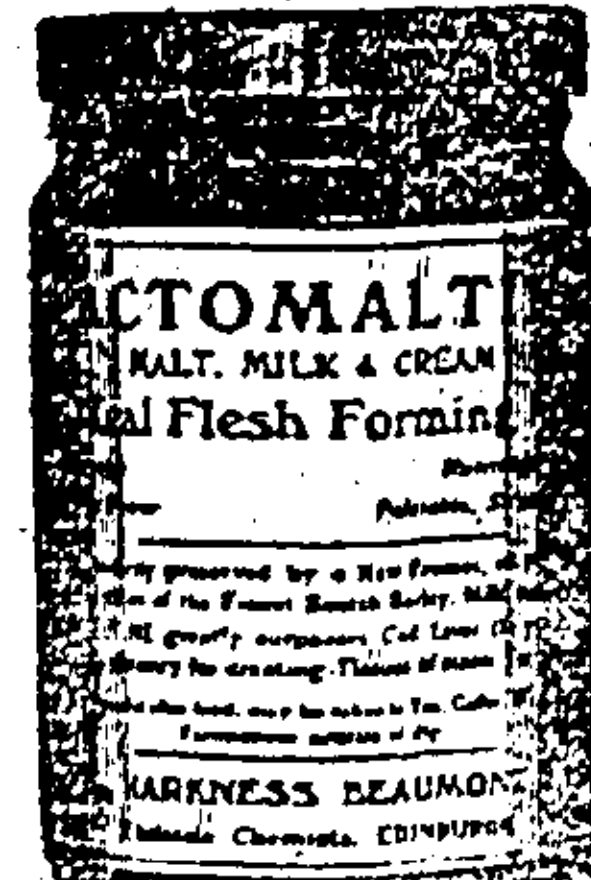
NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

LACTOMALTINE.

An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST
DIGESTIBLE.

EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKE.



HIGHLY
NUTRITIOUS.

PRESCRIBED
BY THE
MEDICAL
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture. OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

NOTICES.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2080. HONGKONG.

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(Published Annually)

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"MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonies and Foreign Markets they supply;

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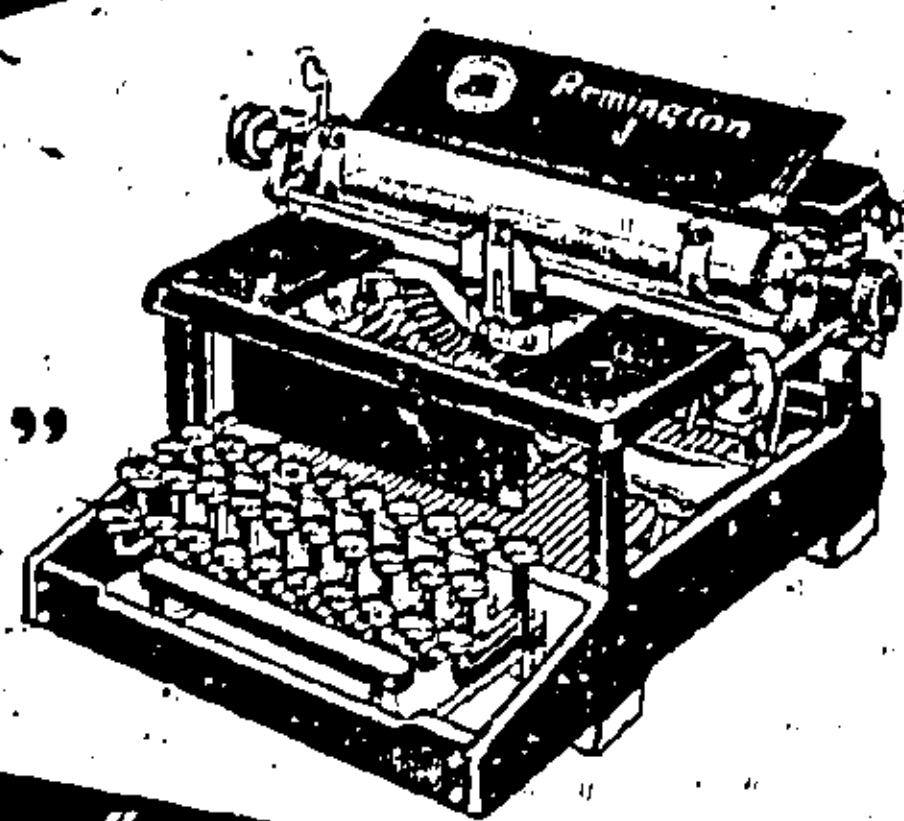
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WATSON'S DRY GINGER-ALE

FRAGRANT. AROMATIC. DRY.

"Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.

Pints \$1.20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts. ..

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Tel. 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1917.

AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM.

The question of the exclusion of Chinese residents from certain areas has recently been raised on a report to the effect that the Government intends to amend the Ordinance applying in this respect to the Peak District. It is an old issue which is thus brought forward, but it is at the same time one that has frequently recurred, at any rate in ordinary conversation, during the past few years. Unhappily, there is a tendency in certain quarters to look at what is really a serious and intricate economic problem purely from a racial standpoint, and, so long as it is so viewed, we fear that it is certain to lead to a measure of bitterness which could easily be avoided were there a willingness to look into it as a general question of public well-being involving an issue which certainly needs calm consideration. We are not at the moment concerned with the particular point raised—as to whether there is or is not a case made out for more definitely excluding Chinese residents from the Peak—but the larger question, as to whether something cannot be done to prevent Europeans from being ousted from the best residential areas in the Colony, is one upon which we feel rather strongly and concerning which we have of late had occasion to say a good deal.

Apart, then, from any one locality in particular, we would repeat what we have previously said, that, as a result of the gradual absorption of desirable house property by Chinese and Japanese too, the housing question is every year becoming more and more acute for Europeans, especially those whose means are comparatively limited. That is a fact which all who are not wilfully blind to recent developments will at once admit. This being the case, it is only right and natural that we should seek to find a remedy for this growingly serious problem. As we have before pointed out, in name at least there is already a "European reservation" in Hongkong, but in reality it is at present more thickly populated by other races. And as time goes on, the number of houses occupied by European families in this area is decreasing rather than otherwise. That is so because of two circumstances. The first is that rich Chinese (and Japanese) are willing to pay higher rentals than many Europeans feel disposed to do, and landlords naturally seek the highest return for their money. The worst of it is that many of these wealthy individuals are not Hongkong-born at all and therefore are not entitled to any special consideration. The other factor is that Europeans have found themselves getting more and more isolated from their compatriots and, being unable to settle down amid habits of life which are distasteful to them, have had no option but to remove elsewhere. If all the Chinese who live in these areas were of the better class, with a more or less Westernized outlook on life, the cause for complaint would be removed. But the fact remains that many of them, though rich in the possession of this world's goods, have no regard to the comfort or peace of their neighbours. And that is a very big factor in the situation. Incidentally, we admit that the authorities are to blame to a degree in not more strictly regulating the habits of those who think they can be a law unto themselves, no matter whose peace of mind suffers in consequence of their modes of living.

The situation therefore comes to this—that somewhere, somehow, a distinct area should be set aside for European residence, and in such a locality it is not made impossible, on grounds of expense, for Europeans of the middle class to live therein. That is a claim to which, we think, no reasonable objection can be taken. It is an economic necessity. But while we strongly advocate such a step, we would make it quite clear that this attitude does not rest on any basis of racial feeling. No sensible European objects to the Chinese as such; indeed, many of us count among them friends whom it is an honour to have. We realize, too, that some of the most generous and patriotic subjects of the King are to be found among the members of the Chinese community. But, on purely economic grounds, the problem calls for some solution, and unless something definite is done in the near future, we feel that the question will become more and more aggravated as time goes on.

Britain and the Maximalists.

If we are to judge by the scanty news now coming through from Russia, affairs in that distracted country are still in a very unsettled condition. It is evident, however, that the Maximalists, whose one aim appears to be the cessation of hostilities at all costs, are in control of the principal cities, though it is still uncertain where M. Kerensky, General Kaledin and General Korniloff are and what they are doing. In the peculiar circumstances, the attitude of the Allies towards Russia is a matter of consuming importance. So far as Britain is concerned, Mr. Balfour has made the situation perfectly clear by stating that since the fall of the Provisional Government, no authority has been established with which we can enter into relations. That means, in ordinary parlance, that we are not recognizing the Maximalists. And there need be no wonder at that fact, for this group of misguided pacifists has shown an unmistakable inclination to go back on Russia's solemn promise to stand by her Allies to the end. As to the Russian proposal for an immediate armistice, that is entirely out of the question. The time for peace negotiations has not arrived yet. There is much more to be done ere that day arrives, and it is well that Mr. Leno and his supporters should be made clearly to understand that we cannot have any dealings with a Government which is prepared calmly to ignore the promises contained in the Pact of London.

A Son of Empire.

The Empire has certainly lost a pioneer through the death of Sir Starr Jameson, who will be better remembered as Dr. Jameson, the leader of the abortive raid against the Boers in 1896. That is many years ago now, but the measure of excitement and interest which it evoked comes clearly back to memory. The situation at that time in Africa was anything but satisfactory for British settlers, and it was because matters were reaching the breaking point that Dr. Jameson took things largely into his own hands and, with a body of enthusiastic volunteers, decided to make a raid on the Boers. It was an ill-considered adventure from the very first, and it has long since been regarded as a mistake. But Dr. Jameson's motives were good, and though he was subsequently sentenced to imprisonment for what was in the cold light of reason, a serious political offence, he rather increased his popularity than otherwise because of his part in the affair. He was essentially a man of action, and, despite the impetuosity shown in this particular incident, time has vindicated many of the views he held. Putting aside the famous raid, he did great service for the Empire, as a statesman and as industrial and commercial pioneer, and his name will be associated with a big band of what we may term shirt-sleeved Imperialists who preferred to act rather than to talk.

Adopting the Enemy's Game.

Lord Robert Cecil, the Minister of Blockade, in his admirable speech at Norwich which is reported in our telegraphic news to-day, touches on many points bearing upon the war that are well worth considering. He very truly says that in Germany we have a country "that no law of morality or religion can prevent from committing any crime, no matter how hideous, provided that it believes it to be in the interests of Germany." That is unquestionably the case, and as Lord Robert Cecil added, "that is the spirit which we have to fight." His lordship did not state in precise terms what methods we should adopt other than those which we are at present adopting; but no doubt he meant that we should fight with the weapons which the enemy is using, no matter what they may be. There is every justification that such a course should be adopted, whether in the form of reprisals or in any other way. We should strike hard, ruthlessly and at any and every enemy spot, and let the enemy boulder no delusions that, no matter what he does or attempts to do, he can and will be beaten at his own game.

DAY BY DAY.

PUBLIC EDUCATION TO BE GOOD MUST BE EDUCATION OF THE WHOLE MAN AND NOT ENTIRELY THE RAISING OF A BOOK WORM.—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Hongkong Theatre.
The management of the Hongkong Theatre informs us that there will be no 9.15 p.m. performance of "Heather Day."

Council Meeting.
The Legislative Council meets to-morrow afternoon, when the five new ordinances recently introduced come up for second reading.

"Heather Day" Programme.
The official souvenir programme of "Heather Day" will be on sale to-day at the principal hotels and stores. On Thursday afternoon a number of boys and girls in costume will be offering the book for sale at the lounge of the Hongkong Hotel.

Tramcar Accidents.
A Chinese, living at 3, Bowington Road, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to the head caused through being knocked down by a tramcar on the Praya East, whilst he was employed unloading salt from a cargo boat. A married woman, of On Wai Lane, has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries to head, caused by being knocked down by a tramcar in Des Voeux Road West.

St. Andrew's Fair Attraction.
A generous donor has given a handsome silver cup, now being exhibited in Messrs. Tak Cheong's window, in Queen's Road, as a prize for the correct, or nearest guess of the aggregate weight of certain animals exhibited at the Zoo at St. Andrew's Fair. This offer should greatly stimulate competition. Those who are keeping animals for exhibition or sale at the Zoo are requested to have them on the Murray Parade Ground by 2 p.m. on Friday.

A Warning.
The Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Hon. Secretaries of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association, write us as follows:—We beg to call the attention of members to the danger of sending money in bank notes, for investment in this Association, in sealed packages by ordinary post. Some times receive very large amounts by this means. All money should either be paid in personally by the investor or by somebody deputed by him, or sent to be crossed cheque. We regret we cannot in future accept any sealed packages which have the appearance of containing bank notes or coins.

A Stolen Hat.
A boy, employed at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, saw a strange man enter the hall of the hotel yesterday and go into the dining room. The man went out again quickly and the boy followed and caught the man, who was then wearing a felt hat which was found to be the property of Mr. N.S. Bertram, transport officer, who was staying at the hotel. The man was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court, with the larceny of the hat. Evidence was given by Mr. Bertram, who stated that he bought the hat in Genoa, and could easily identify it. Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Returned Banishment's Theft.
A Chinese, who was charged on remand before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to steal a raincoat from a shop, and with the unlawful possession of a dangerous weapon, was found guilty on both charges and was sentenced to three months' hard labour on each charge. The sentences to run concurrently. Defendant was also charged with returning from banishment, when it was proved that he had been banished for 10 years in 1915, and, having returned, was sent away for life in November of last year. His Worship committed the man for trial on this charge.

CORPORAL SCOTT, R. E.

Former Hongkong Boxer as a "White Hope."

Judging from comments made in *Boxing*, Corporal Scott, R. E., the Heavyweight Champion of Hongkong, has already made a deep impression in boxing circles at Home, where he is now openly spoken of as a "white hope."

The issue of October 3 contains the following:—"Kaiser Bill's aerial visitors notwithstanding, the members who rallied on for the opening night of the N.S.C.'s season refused to be disturbed by the clamour they raised outside the four walls of the famous King Street establishment. Carley and Hulin's 10 rds. were punctuated throughout by bombs and guns, and yet never a man turned a hair. But perhaps the chief interest of the evening was provided by the heavy-wt. novices' competition, which introduced us to a boxer whose performances stamps him as a real White Hope. We are told to keep our eye on Cpl. Scott, Hongkong, a heavy-wt. alleged novice—only in name, judging by the workmanlike manner in which he disposed of his opponent." Unfortunately, the Corporal didn't cast any reverent glances on our optics, for, with a left hook to the stomach and a right to the jaw, he stretched his opponent out for a long count within half a minute of the start. He knew he had turned the trick top and, walking coolly to the side of the ring, reclined carelessly against the ropes while the fatal seconds were being totted. Then he walked past his fallen foe and looked at him regretfully as though he was sorry that a dread of being considered theatrical, alone prevented him from picking up the stricken man and carrying him to his corner. Fair to look upon, six feet one in his socks, and carrying 31st. 8 of well-shaped bone and muscle, Cpl. Scott certainly looks as though Carphay and Co. may find another and very formidable obstacle in their quest for the Bombardier's scalp."

Commenting, in its issue of October 10, on heavy-weight prospects, *Boxing* says:—"Yet when the whole collection of aspiring heavy-weights has been sorted out, we shall not be at all surprised to find Cpl. Victor Scott occupying the first place in the public regard. It is of course still somewhat early to feel assured that he possesses the necessary ability. We have only seen him in action for about thirty seconds, though we saw more and more satisfactory hints of real class in that brief period than many ambitious heavies have shown in a dozen contests, or, indeed, in the whole of their careers. True that he only gained a heat in a so-called novices' competition, and that his opponent would scarcely be classed as a champion. Yet the fact remains that he knocked his opponent out in a couple of punches, and that he clearly knew exactly what he was doing and had intended it from the start. He looks the part of a champion of whom any country might be proud, and he has brought back a record with him from Hongkong which is respectable, to say the least. There is an imposing list of k.o.'s, and we may add that we have also seen a newspaper report of a victory he won over one Gunner Craig, of the American Navy, who is described as a positive giant, and is credited with a victory over Garabath Smith in the preliminary report. Craig may have quite possibly achieved this feat, since Gunabath was once in the U. S. Navy, though it is only fair to state that Craig's name does not figure in Mr. E. Eckblad's record. Be that as it may, it is expressly stated that Craig was the best man in the American Squadron which visited Hongkong, and also if one may judge from the report of the contest a distinctly formidable opponent. The struggle only went three rounds, but was clearly 'some fight.' Craig waded in for all he was worth in the first round, and had the best of the argument, but was sent down for 9 in the second, and six times in the third before being counted out. Could anyone ask for better credentials for a newcomer?"

"It looks like a very safe bet to name him as the winner of the present competition; and he will in any case have a thorough test on Oct. 20th, when he is due to meet Sergeant Harry Gunson, D.C.M., at the New Middlesex Music Hall over 15 rounds for the benefit of the Hero Bazaar Fund. We may, we believe, congratulate Secretary, Committee, and Fund on having secured such an attractive top liner. For Scott has but to win the N.S.C. competition to become an object of considerable interest. Enough will then have been seen of him to satisfy us all that he possesses more than a chance with any of the other aspirants, while we already possess the knowledge that he is a real sportsman, who is out for a contest, first and for the shekels second. He has started his career in the way we should wish all aspirants to start, without fuss or bounce or any demands for high reward. With a record which compares favourably with that of any of the other big fellows, he refrained from parading it, but was content to show his prowess. As he told us himself when we first met him, 'I would like you to see me fight before you write anything about me.' "Well, we have seen a little, and all that we have seen is good. Nor do we imagine that anyone will ever be able to accuse him of lacking either confidence or level-headedness. Could one name any other big fellow who, having received anything from £50 to £100 as his regular end of the purse in Hongkong, with such a list of victories to his credit, would yet open out his London career in a novice competition for the naturally modest reward offered, and would then proceed to engage in a charity bout as his first subsequent performance? Who can say that he is not gifted with foresight and real wisdom, since he has thus assured himself of a large and appreciative attendance at his serious debut?"

The same issue contains the following:—"Cpl. Victor Scott wishes us to state that, win or lose the Novices' competition at the N.S.C., he can still backing up to £100 to box any of the present crop of 'White Hopes.' A shrewd fellow is Victor, as is proved by the splendid publicity he has received already by his easily-won victory over his fellow novice at headquarters on Monday week last."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.) state:—"Heather Day" Duties. Men warned for duty from No. 1 Platoon and No. 2 Company will report to their own Inspectors at Headquarters Club. The latter will report direct to Inspector Garrod.

All Staff and Company Inspectors will report in uniform with helmets to Inspector Garrod at the Parade Ground at 10 a.m. on Friday November 30. Exemption from this duty may be obtained from A.S.P. Hough or the D.S.P.

Inspectors will not wear belts. Musketry Course 1917-18. All members of the Staff, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and Inspectors and Sergeants of No. 1 Platoon are provisionally warned to attend to the above courses on the morning of Sunday next, December 2. Further details will be issued.

Parade Central 5.30 p.m. Thursday, November 29.—No. 2 Co. under own Commanders. Also all recruits.

Promotion.
The Hon. C. C. P. approves the promotion of Sergeant 545 Castro, Staff Equipment officer, to the rank of Crown Sergeant.

Bound Over.

Chief Inspector Roylance, of the Police Reserve, charged an elderly Chinese before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with begging at West Point. The man was alleged to have been pestering Chinese as they left a restaurant. Defendant produced a licence and board and said he was hawking. His Worship decided to bind the man over.

It is interesting to observe the different names which the same objects receive in various languages. National characteristics sometimes show themselves in definite and striking examples. Many of our men are mechanics and familiar with the solid and stationary iron tank, to which they find a kind of resemblance in the massive, slowly moving war engine. The name "tank" is brief, striking, and humorous, a typical "military jargon" of a soldier. But the Germans go otherwise to work. They name their "tanks"—at least in communications—*Graben-schutzensernichtkugungsaufmobile*, which being translated means, "automobiles for the destruction of trench protection." The word is a far more mouthful, yet a thoroughly logical definition, by *genus* and *differentia*, of the thing in question.

Mr. Napier Hemy, the well-known marine painter, whose death has just occurred, had, when a young man, a remarkable but rather gruesome experience when engaged in painting a picture of the river scenery described by Dickens in "Our Mutual Friend." The story is recorded (writes a correspondent to a Home paper) by Mr. Blathwayt in his "Life and Round the World." One day, when in the old house which still overhangs the Thames, and in which Mr. Hemy worked, the artist had just asked his host, "Was old Rogus Riderhood a real character?" when he received the startling reply, "You lift your eyes and look straight in front of you, and you will see the very man doing exactly what Dickens describes him doing in 'Our Mutual Friend.'" Mr. Hemy looked up, and there was old "Nasty Dick," as we always called him, pulling his boat into the old inn, so wonderfully described by Dickens under the name of "The Six Jolly Fellowship Porters," and I called out to old Dick, "Have you got a stiff 'in'?" and sure enough he was towing a dead body he had found in his book—a body for which he would receive five shillings; and he was pulling into the inn to get a drink on the strength of that five shillings, the while the poor body lay swelling to and fro in the tide."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Asquith reminded his hearers at Leeds recently that Bismarck was opposed to the annexation by Prussia of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. Bismarck expressed his views on the point without ambiguity in 1887 to Sir William Richmond, who was painting his portrait. "I regarded the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine with mingling," said the Chancellor, "but Moltke insisted upon it as a necessity." At the same time Bismarck expressed other opinions to Sir William Richmond which are particularly interesting at the present juncture. "War," he said, "would solve many of England's internal difficulties. It would teach England she must be one of the strong military Powers, not, perhaps, so much as naval, and this for the sake of the peace of Europe. The natural alliance is England, Germany, and Italy; these three Powers, if placed upon a permanently strong footing, would ensure the peace of the world against France and Russia. In the event of war with France and Russia we could place three millions of men in the field; one million on the Russian frontier, one million on the French, and still retain a million reserves. We can raise and clothe at short notice, all told, four millions of reserves, inclusive, and, indeed, I believe that, unless God himself commanded the French forces in the next war, Germany will be victorious. In the next struggle with France, which God forbid, we shall wait till her armies come to us. The French have raised such strong fortifications since 70 that our advances would be out of the question, and we could not entertain the possibility of a successful advance as we did then."

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A YOUNG RASCAL.

Bogus "Heather Day" Collector Fined.

At the Police Court, this morning, a student of St. Paul's College, named Ling Ping-hing, was charged on three counts, with obtaining money by false pretences, it being alleged that he had obtained fifty cents each from three women, representing himself to be authorised by Government to collect funds on behalf of "Heather Day."

Inspector Gerrard, of Yammat, who was in charge of the case, produced a cardboard box containing a number of roses, some white, etc.

Evidence was given by the three women, who all live at Yammat, who stated that the defendant called upon them saying that he was collecting funds for the Government. He produced roses and said they were fifty cents each. One of them was told that if she did not buy a rose she would be arrested, whilst the other two said that the defendant mentioned some names of Sanitary Inspectors, by whom defendant said he had been sent. The name of Inspector Thompson was used.

Inspector Thompson stated that Inspector Thompson had gone home sometime ago. All the chits signed by the witnesses as having paid fifty cents bore the chop of the Queen's College Amateur Dramatic Society, of which defendant was a member. He had admitted taking the chop. There were a lot of other receipts. Enquiries had been made at the office of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and the statements made by defendant that he had been sent from there were all false.

The defendant went into the witness box and made a long statement. He said that he had helped Inspector Thompson to do some vaccinations. He wanted to do something more for the Government, and thought that a special way of helping would be to sell roses and give the proceeds to the "Heather Day." He also intended to give some money himself. He was going to hand all the money to a European, together with the chits which had been signed by the purchaser. As a student of his school, he had always done his best to get subscriptions for anything.

Questioned as to the \$31 in notes found in his possession, the defendant stated that that had been given to him by his mother to pay the rent of the new house they had just moved into. That was at 31, Elgin Street.

Inspector Gerrard said that the mother denied giving the lad the money.

Defendant went on to say that he had a brother in Government service and other relatives also in the service. He never intended keeping the money for himself and was going to give it all to the fund.

Replying to his Worship, he denied that he told the women that he was sent by the Government. He had not told anybody and wanted to keep it as a surprise.

His Worship said he was bound to convict on the evidence and he had no doubt at all that the defendant thought it was an easy way of getting money.

Inspector Gerrard stated that the lad had been convicted and fined \$10 in that Court some short time ago for impersonating a special constable.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50, and ordered the money collected to be returned as far as possible to the subscribers. If the women wanted to subscribe, they could do so in the proper way.

American Thanksgiving Day.

We are asked to state that the special service at St. John's Cathedral tomorrow will commence at 12.15 p.m., and not at noon, as previously announced. It will consist of a special Psalm of Thanksgiving, special prayers, the American Battle Hymn of the Republic, and the National Anthem. The Bishop of Victoria will give a brief address, and Mr. Denman Fuller will play "The Star Spangled Banner." The front seats of the Nave will be at the disposal of American citizens. The service will conclude before one o'clock.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Misses Aileen and Doris Woods in "Cabaret."

Thanks to Mrs. Harry Woods and her highly talented daughters, Aileen and Doris, Hongkong is at present having an opportunity of seeing the much-talked-about Cabaret entertainment, which is so popular in America and on the Continent of Europe. Already the Misses Woods, with Mrs. Woods as their accompanist at the piano, have given several performances in the Colony—at the Peak Club, and the United Services Club, among other places—while last night, owing to the kindly consideration of Captain Cassel, General Staff Officer, a large number of the Staff and Departments and a detachment of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, witnessed the entertainment in the R. A. Theatre, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

The "Cabaret" entertainment is simply a development of the music hall "turn," in which sprightly "star" artistes of the fair sex scintillate, not only in the presence, but in very close and familiar proximity, with the audience, who, for the convenience of the performance, are seated at small tables. It is essentially a "social" entertainment and one which makes for much merriment, especially when the performers are as sprightly and vivacious as are Aileen and Doris Woods, whose versatility, musical and dancing talent is truly astounding and a delight to all who have the pleasure of witnessing it. Last night's programme was enjoyed from the first to the last item, and in the two hours during which the entertainers performed they must have sung at least twenty songs, and as most of these were of the "catchy" variety with the "haunting refrain," the choruses were taken up by the audience with great gusto. Among the favourite songs were, of course, those of a patriotic order, such as "England," "There's only one England," "Take me back to dear old Blighty," "The Army to day's all Right," while American songs, particularly "Hello, Hawaii," "The Million Dollar Doll," "Poor Little Butterfly," "Yaka Hula Bickey Dala," and sweetly sentimental ditties such as "For me and my Girl" and "When you're a long, long way from home" were a close second in popularity.

Briefly, the entertainment was as enjoyable as it was novel, and everyone was in the brightest of moods throughout the evening. A very generous supply of "smokes" was provided by the kindness of the "Tobacco Fund" and refreshments were also provided by Captain Cassel, who, at the close, received, on the call of Colonel Crisp, an uproarious round of applause for his kindness. A similar ovation, on the call of Captain Cassel, was given to the Misses Woods and to Mrs. Woods—the last mentioned having proved a most efficient accompanist—for the delightful evening's entertainment. The proceedings terminated with the whole audience joining in the singing of the National Anthem.

War Comforts.

The Kowloon Unity Workers have despatched to Miss Tucker, the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society, parcels of 25, 35 and 12 pieces of men's clothing; to Mrs. Lefroy, President of the S.S.F.A., 32 and 20 pieces of women's and children's clothing; to Miss Wragge, the Maurice Hotel, 25 pieces of children's and 38 pieces of women's and children's clothing; Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 32 and 30 pieces of children's clothing, made from material supplied by the War Charities Committee, and 14 knitted bonnets made by the members of the Kowloon Unity Workers. Special cases of 12 pieces of women's and 8 pieces of men's clothing have also been sent off.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

FRIENDS OR FIENDS?

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—No friends torment, no Christians thirst for gold." Thus does your E. O. present my line quoted from Pope in last Sunday's sermon. This cannot have been a mere slip; it is the touch of genius, sensitive to the atmosphere of "Heather Day." But "Heather Day" had not been invented in Pope's time, and what he wrote was "friends." Do reason with your talented assistant, and persuade him that normally we Britons recognise a distinction between the two terms, and after Friday we shall relate to it as of old.

He might be remonstrated with also for spoiling my simple verbs with rhetorical "shall"—"shall flow" instead of "flows"—in the closing paragraph, not that it matters much, only it is a style one fights shy of.

As nobody reads Pope now except for exam. purposes, those of your readers who may not be familiar with the lines already may be interested to see the whole passage. It is one of the few patches of poetry amid his thousand lines, and is really rather great—

"Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutored mind

"Sees God in clouds, and bears Him in the wind;

"His soul proud science never taught to stray

"Far as the oar walk or milky way.

Yet simpler nature to his hope has giv'n,

"Behind the cloud-topped hill, a humbler heaven;

"Some safer world in depth of wood embraced,

"Some happier island in the watery waste,

"Where slaves once more their native land behold,

"No fends torment, no Christians thirst for gold.

To be, contents his natural desire;

"He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire,

"But thanks, admitted to that equal sky,

"His faithful dog shall bear him company."

Yours with apologies, J. K. M.

Hongkong, Nov. 28, 1917.

CANTON NEWS.

The Latest Preparations for Fighting.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of the 27th instant:—

Admiral Cheng Pih-kwong declared at the meeting at Dutch Ferry that although Tuan's Government had collapsed, his associates, such as Li Hon-kee, Tachon of Fokien, who is still holding office, should be punished. He said Li would bar the troops from proceeding to Chekiang, which is on the route in the march to Nanking. Therefore an attack on Fokien was very important strategically.

This proposal was unanimously approved, Fong Sing-to being elected Commander of Yunnan troops and Chan King-ming Commander-in-Chief of Canton troops to attack Fokien. It was also decided that Lym Poyik, Commander of the cruiser Hoi Chi, should be Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, with Admiral Cheng in joint command of both Army and Navy. All the Commanders stated that, provided funds were forthcoming, they would be ready to start in a week.

In reply to the British Consul at Swatow, the Acting Tachon states that his request that Swatow be excluded from the war zone shall be complied with.

Negotiations are proceeding for the loan of \$300,000 between the Government and the Pongpa Bank on the Shansien, with Canton Electric shares worth \$300,000 as security.

Mr. Howman, the proposed Civil Governor, has told his friends that when he takes over office he will make Kwangtung a model Province.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

NOTICE.

ENVELOPES

for posting

HEATHER DAY SOUVENIR at St.

Andrew's Fair may be obtained at the

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Price: 10 cts. each.

TO THE LADIES

Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headache, biliousness, facial eruptions and ill-smelling breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle laxative, are obtainable from chemists, or, post-free, 60 cents the packet from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Sz-chuen Road, Shanghai.

Shortage of Trucks. Shortage of empty trucks occasioned a stoppage of work at several collieries in South Wales recently. About 5,000 workmen were idle in Mynydd Vally and about 3,000 at Mountain Ash.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.



ARROW TANGO SHIRTS

The ARROW marks a variety of shirts for evening wear and dances that are remarkably smart and well made

STOCKED BY MACKINTOSH AND TAK CHEONG

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEATHER DAY OFFICIAL SOUVENIR PROGRAMME.

On Sale TO-DAY

at the Principal Hotels and Stores.

Price: One Dollar.

"HEATHER DAY."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for EXCHANGE BUSINESS on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M. (Hongkong, 28th November, 1917.)

WANTED.

WANTED—For Import and Export firm, SHORT-HAND LADY CLERK and TYPIST, with a little knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 134 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

SAKURA BEER



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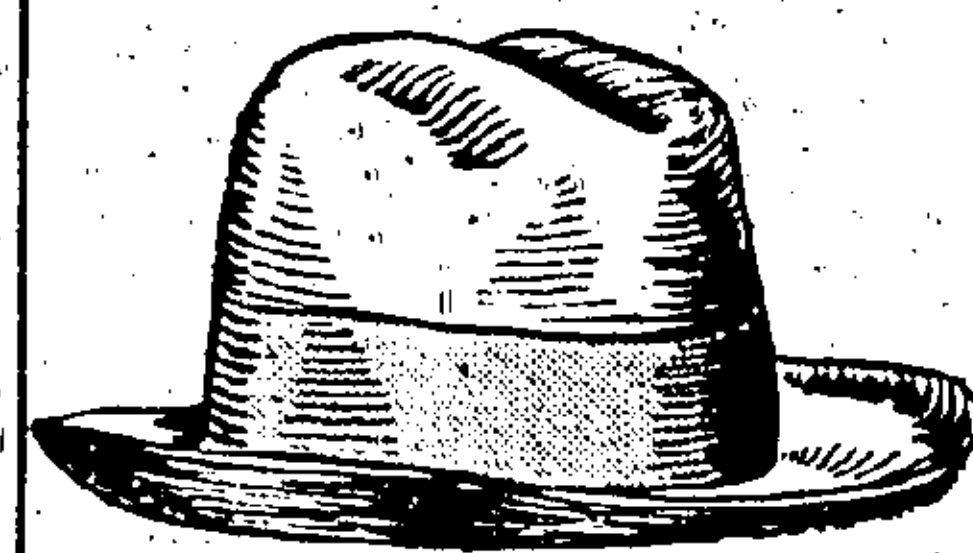
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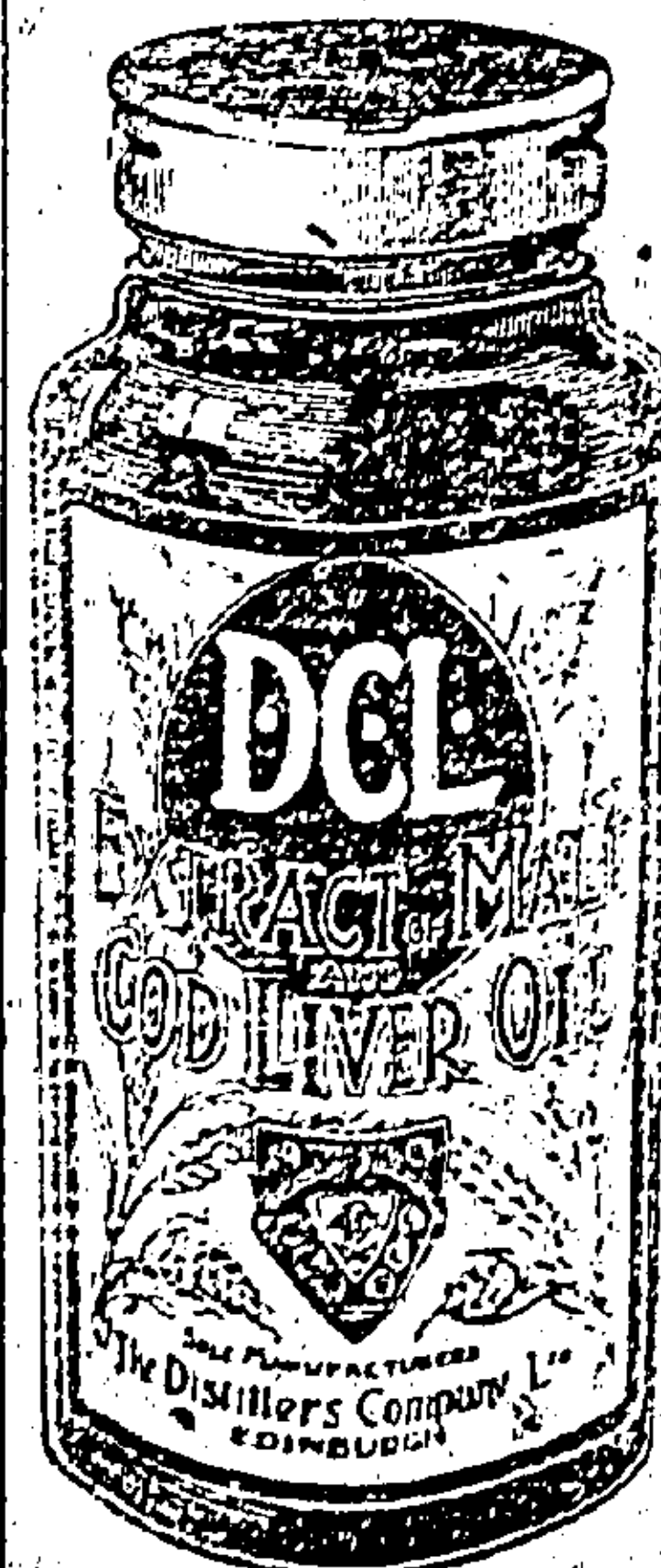
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15,130 (THURS. 13th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16,000 (TUES. 11th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	T. 21,000 (SATUR. 15th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takada	T. 9,600 (FRI. 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
KOBE and Yokohama.	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	T. 8,000 (SATURDAY, 1st Dec.
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Tjilong	Moji	6th Dec.	28th Nov.	Shanghai
Tjibodas		3rd Dec.	9th Dec.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. This is the avowed reason and purpose of the proposed increase in the capital of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. It is said however, that its after-the-war scheme consists of two plans. One is the above-mentioned construction of 50 new vessels; the other is an extension of the European and American passenger services. The latter plan, it is said, is based on a permanent subsidy from the Government, and the N.Y.K. authorities are credited with the intention to operate passenger steamers superior to those maintained on overseas services by the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Hamburg-Amerika Line before the war. The increase in capital is expected to take place in March, after payment of a call on the new shares in February. In any case, it is expected that the issue will be allotted to those whose names appear on the books in March. What with the proposed increase of capital and the agitation as to its management, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is attracting considerable attention in financial circles. As already mentioned, certain influential shareholders in Kobe and Osaka have organized an agitation for a new orientation of the company's methods of business on more active and enterprising lines. From further information it seems that the agitators are determined to take the place of the present Directors and are already actively trying to collect letters of proxy from shareholders for a general meeting this month when the election of Directors is to come up for consideration. In business circles the extent to which the agitators will press their demands and what steps the present Directors will take, is watched with interest. In some quarters it is thought that Baron Kondo the President, will succeed in meeting the agitators half way by changing one or two of the Directors. Others say, however, that the agitators, who include such influential shareholders as Messrs. Kishimoto, Tachikawa, and Shiga, are very determined in their attitude, and will be able to secure proxies for 200,000 shares, at an inside estimate. It is not considered impossible, therefore, that the agitators will obtain a majority at the forthcoming general meeting of shareholders. What the Management will do is not yet known, but it is thought that they will also try to capture shareholders' proxies. It is suggested in some quarters that the unexpected quickness with which the N.Y.K. authorities are setting about the increase of capital is in a measure designed to influence shareholders in their favour. As a matter of fact, there are rumours that the present business term being more favourable than the last one, the Management have already unofficially decided to pay a larger dividend. On the other hand some shareholders say that the increase of capital is one thing and the reform of the Management is quite another. The agitators for reform are determined that there shall be a radical reorganization. It is expected that the agitation will produce some important results.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Haitan ... | A.E. Hodgkins ... | FRI. 30th Nov. at noon.

Hailong ... | J.W. Evans ... | FRI. 7th Dec. at noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

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For Freight and Passage, apply to

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General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow-Wingsang	Loongsang	Fri. 30th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 30th Nov. at noon.
HAIPHONG	Loongsang	Sun. 2nd Dec. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Fri. 7th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

HSANCHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Hongkong and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having upto date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is via from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wafaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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MURRAY PARADE GROUND

Commencing 3.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, 30th NOVEMBER.

Merry-Go-Rounds.

Shooting the Shute
Shooting Galleries
Swing Boats
Joy Wheel
Cheap Jack
Kicking the Football

Grand Palace of Varieties.

Aerial Flight
Gypsy Caravan
SEE THE ZOO
Aunt Sally
Punch and Judy
Cocoanut Shies

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Refreshments on the Ground.

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**PROCEEDS IN AID OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS, IRRESPECTIVE OF
NATIONALITY, IN SCOTTISH HOSPITALS.**

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MURRAY
PARADE
GROUND
ON
HEATHER DAY ~ NOV 30TH

PROCEEDS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS IRRESPECTIVE OF
NATIONALITY IN SCOTTISH HOSPITALS.

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NOTICES.

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This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
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HONGKONG, 30th Dec., 1917. Agents.

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Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

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Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special
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Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo-Nippon Kaisha and the Canadian
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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinsan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Honam. 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinsan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"SUI AN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the
Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to
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Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

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S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
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These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Swatow and Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	29. Nov.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	30. Nov.
Manila	Loonsang	J. M. Co.	30. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hsitan	D. L. Co.	30. Nov.
Kobe and Yokohama	Beuten M.	N. Y. K.	1. Dec.
Shanghai	Shenshing	B. & S.	1. Dec.
Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	2. Dec.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	2. Dec.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	4. Dec.
Manila	Yuehsang	J. M. Co.	7. Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halhung	D. L. Co.	7. Dec.
Kobe	Jibodas	J.C.I. L.	9. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	11. Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14. Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	15. Dec.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	18. Dec.

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Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO	10,000	5th Dec.
Rotterdam	8,000	19th Dec.
To SINGAPORE and JAVA	8,000	1st Dec.
Orange	15,000	15th Dec.
Koningin der Nederlanden	8,000	29th Dec.
Opbir	10,000	
Vondel		

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NOTICE.



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STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"

having arrived Consignees of
cargo by her are hereby informed
that all goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, whence, and/or from the
wharves, delivery may be
obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th
November 1917, at 5 p.m. will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 30th November,
1917, at 9.30 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer
must be presented in writing
within 10 days after arrival of
Steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1917.

NOTICES.



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 296.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly
marked "Tender for Quarries" will be received at this Office until Noon on Monday, the 3rd day of
December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and
the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the
Colonial Treasury a sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited
to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter
contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land
Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Crown Rent.
Tsat Tsz Mui No. 2.	12.02	\$ 800
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4.	73.90	3,200
Hok On No. 6.	8.44	2,100
Ma Tau Kok No. 7.	6.70	700
Do. No. 8.	4.60	1,800
Ma Ti No. 9.	1.94	200
Jordan Road No. 10.	4.65	1,000
Yauwati No. 11.	2.98	1,400
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6.	2.00	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 20 & 25.	0.12	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 9, 11-14, 21, & 22.	3.90	500
Cha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30.	24.56	2,700
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-16.	16.53	600
Lyemun Nos. 1-25.	26.44	3,000
Pak Tsun Heung No. 12.	4.29	1,200

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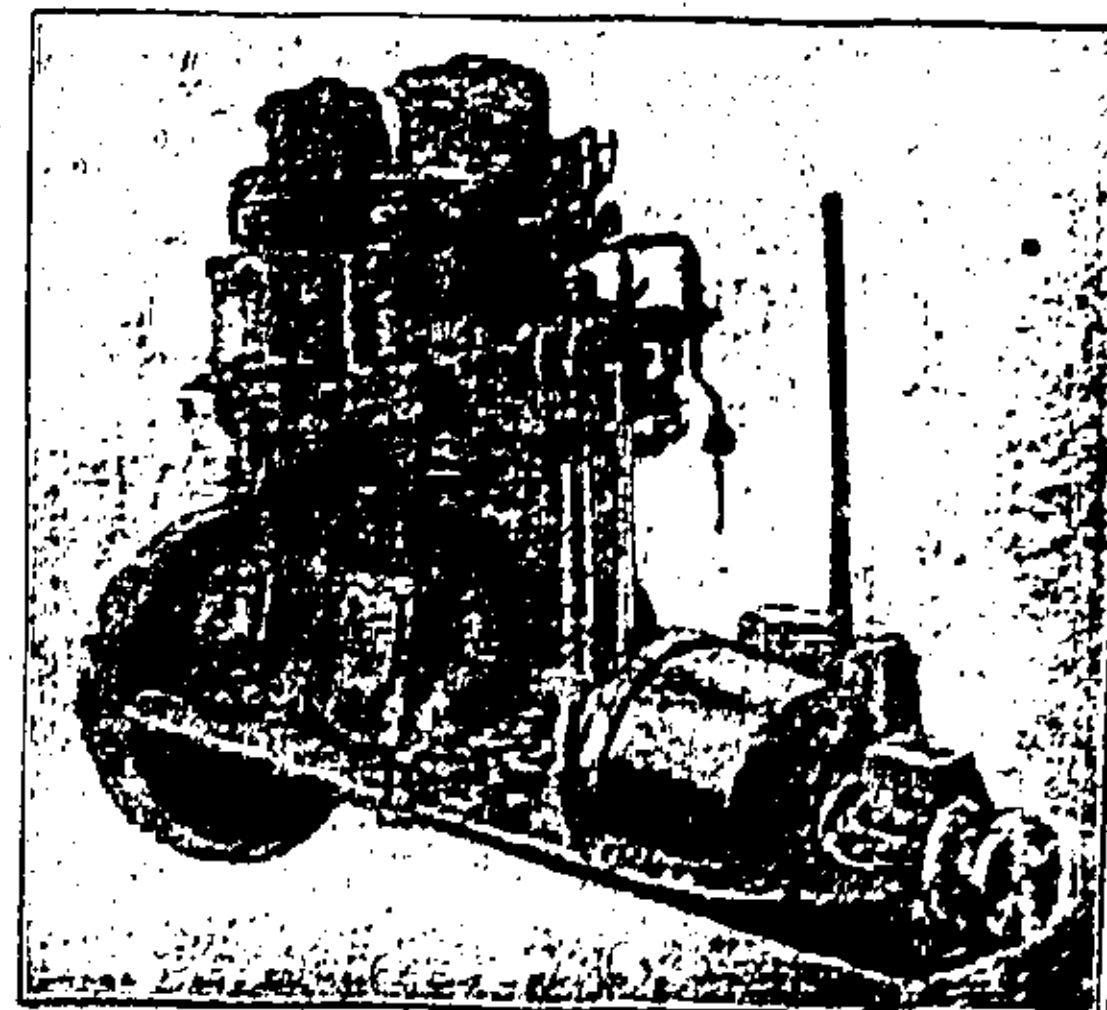
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for economy and
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Stocks kept.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	120'	18'	12'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	375'	60'	18'	12'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	240'	60'	18'	12'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	18'	12'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	240'	60'	18'	12'
TAL-KO-KU-SUI				
Compass Slip, Kowloon	654'	11'	18'	12'
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock	475'	11'	18'	12'
Longest Dock	240'	11'	18'	12'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

REDISTRIBUTION.

Boundary Commission's Report.

The Report of the Boundary Commission was issued recently. Three volumes consist of advance survey maps of England and Scotland, giving the new Parliamentary constituencies. The Report is signed by the Speaker as chairman.

The Prime Minister's constituency, Carnarvon District Borough, has been saved. The report states that the population of 30,757 would, adhering to the instruction, have caused the constituency to be merged into the county. Representations were made locally based on the ground that the character of the county and the industrial pursuits of its inhabitants were such that a fairer Parliamentary representation could be secured by this means, and were so widely supported that "we thought it right if possible to give effect to them. On a reconsideration of the case we found ourselves able by the grouping of certain urban districts contiguous, or adjacent to one of the constituent boroughs to preserve the separate representation of the District Boroughs. We ought perhaps to add that no other district of boroughs presented similar features, and consequently it was not possible under the general rules to preserve the representation of any other existing group."

The Commission have adhered generally to the boundaries for the administrative county. As to the population of the constituencies, the average number of electors per cent. of the population in counties on the 1911 census is 20. In the case of boroughs the average percentage is 16.8 in England and 17.7 in Wales. It ranges from 11 in Bathurst Green to 21.5 in Grimsby. In the five divisions of the Tower Hamlets the average is only 8.8. This abnormality is due in the main to the presence of large alien populations. The Hamlets now go into the Parliamentary borough of Stepney, and would be entitled under the rules to four members, but, having regard to the abnormal percentage of electors to population compared with all the English boroughs, the Commissioners think the number of members should be reduced to three. The general rules did not contemplate the creation of a new Parliamentary borough with a population of less than 70,000. In a few cases in which a county division with a population somewhat under that figure appropriately and in one or two cases almost necessarily consisted of a single municipal borough or urban district, such as the municipal borough of Ealing and the urban district of Edmonton, with estimated populations of 68,306 and 69,294 respectively, it was proposed that the constituency shall be designated a Parliamentary borough.

The war has caused a great migration of the population in some districts; for instance, in the neighbourhood of Gretna. The Commissioners are satisfied, however, that the probable increase of permanent population is not sufficient to enable them to add to the representation of the areas affected. The borough of Stoke Newington, with a population of 56,511, without "unduly straining the rule," is allowed separate representation.

In the matter of the nomenclature of divisions of countless place-names rather than compass-names have been chosen, and the Commissioners have avoided the alternative designations of place or compass names which are commonly employed in existing divisions.

Victoria Theatre.

An excellent programme is being submitted to patrons of the above theatre. It includes two most interesting episodes of the serial, "The Grip of Evil," and a beautiful Pathé colour-film showing the wonderful charm of the River Tarn and neighbourhood. Other features are a war film and some amusing comedies. There will be no night performance on Friday, owing to "Hasther Day."

[THE TIENTSIN FLOODS.]

Entertainments and Bazaar at Hongkong University.

As has already been announced, in connection with the Tientsin floods, the Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council has issued an appeal for funds and entertainments for this fund will be given at the Hongkong University on Thursday, December 6 and on Friday, December 7. The entertainment on December 6 will include an exhibition of the scientific and engineering laboratories and a concert. That on December 7 will be a performance of "The Merchant of Venice" in Chinese. The students are also organising a bazaar with side-shows which will be held in the University on each of these days from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Admission to the bazaar will be free.

The Council of the University Union has obtained co-operation of affiliated societies for the above programmes, and appeals to all members of the Union to assist in obtaining as large a sum as is possible for the relief of the sufferers of the Tientsin Floods. Tickets of admission on each evening, \$1.00 each, which will admit holders to the Concert Hall, and tickets for reserved seats (\$4 and \$2 each), may be obtained at the University or from the following:—The Sincere Co., The Sun Co., Ltd., The Wing On Co., Ltd., Messrs. Gray & Co., Messrs. M. Y. Sun & Co., Ltd., Mr. Tay Gan Tin, c/o St. John's Hall, Mr. Lim Bang Inn, c/o Eliot Hall, or The Hon. Treasurer, Hongkong University Union, The University. An easy method of subscribing is to purchase tickets, but a subscription list is also being made.

In view of the good cause which is being helped, it is hoped that the efforts of the Hongkong University Union will meet with a large response from the public generally.

VON TIRPITZ.

Still Believes in the U-Boat.

Amsterdam, October 13.—Admiral von Tirpitz, former Minister of the German Imperial navy, interviewed by the *Brusselische Landes Zeitung*, is quoted as saying:—

"We can continue confidently to expect a final triumph over England so long as we continue to sink vessels faster than she constructs them. A submarine war success cannot be expected immediately, however, but if we pursue our aim firmly we shall find after some months that our position for negotiations with England will be quite different."

"England desires negotiation now, while her position is comparatively favourable. The decisive factors are the shipping losses suffered by the Entente, and by neutrals who expose themselves to our U-boat war."

"No definite time can be fixed for our success. Economically, and as regards raw materials, our position to-day is stronger than that of France or Italy. How far England will be able to make her supplies last cannot be predicted. But the decisive factor is that, while we supply four-fifths of our economic needs from our own productions, England has to fetch four-fifths of hers from overseas."

"We are now at the fateful hour of our existence. Germany cannot maintain her position as a world Power against England unless her position is founded on might."

Stolen Tin.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Chinese was charged with the larceny of a quantity of tin sheeting from the Kowloon godowns. It was stated that the man was trying to leave, when the tin was found hidden under his jacket. The man's story to the magistrate was that he never had the tin at all, but that the men who had charged him had quarrelled with him and were bringing a false charge against him. His Worship believed the story of the prosecution and sentenced the man to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

SIAM AND ITS LEPERS.

What Missionaries are Doing for Them.

The country of Siam, lying east of British Burma and west of French Indo-China, and extending southward contiguous to the Straits Settlements, contains about eight million people, of the Tai race, or Free People, as Tai is interpreted, says the *New York Evening Post*. In the South they are called Siamese, while in the North they are known as Laos. There is also a large and growing body of Chinese. It is one of the three independent countries of Asia, Japan and China being the other two. The Government is that of a despotic monarchy, the king possessing perhaps the most absolute and arbitrary power of any reigning monarch. He is, however, a graduate of Oxford, and has travelled widely in Europe.

The King has shown himself a friend to the Mission work of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. as it is carried on in Siam by 111 American missionaries; and has been especially interested in the medical work, particularly in the Leper Asylum in the North at Chiang Mai. One of the physicians in charge of this Leper Asylum is Dr. E. O. Cort, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Some interesting information from his late letters is given below, with an added word about the medical work in that monarchy.

Largely through the missionary work in hygiene and sanitation, particularly in Nan and Chiang Mai stations, the Siamese Government last year extended an invitation to the Rockefeller International Health Commission to make researches and develop the work already begun by missionary medical men.

Siam is spotted with leprosy. It is estimated that there are 10,000 of these sufferers in the kingdom. They are feared, hated, and cursed and turned out from their homes by their families who do not know how to take care of them. They wander up and down the roads begging and utterly hopeless in their dire misery. The King has given to the Chiang Mai station of the N. Siam Mission an island of 160 acres, and here, in neat brick houses, are living some 200 lepers. Dr. J. W. McKean, another missionary and the superintendent of the Asylum, says:—

"The lepers receive about 40 cents each a week for subsistence. The entire colony has become Christian and recently gave out of their savings from their allowance money a sum equal to \$12 gold to be sent to lepers in some other land who are less fortunate than ourselves."

The third week in June was an eventful one at the Leper Hospital, for the location was staked out for the new women's building. It is planned to use the present women's building as a sort of convalescent home where those who are cured by the new treatment or so much improved as to be no longer infectious, will be put to avoid the danger of re-infection. This building is interesting, as it is the first of the hospitals to be built with funds raised in Siam.

When it is remembered that thirteen cents gold, per week, not day, and a little rice is all that these people get to live on, and that this gift amounts to thirty-three dollars gold, and further that they have given generously during the year to the Bible Society for Evangelism and other causes, and that they built the present chapel, now too small, only a year and a half ago, one can realise that their gratitude is a very real and vital part of their lives.

Dr. Cort adds:— "As we went into the chapel for the service that morning, I noticed that the candidates for baptism, new arrivals, were scattered in the front. Calling Dr. Campbell's attention to this group, but without telling him who they were, I asked if he noticed any difference between them and the rest of the congregation. He replied that they looked more diseased than the others, their colour was different, an angry red, their faces were

"NEARNESS OF PEACE."

A Curious Article in Germany.

Amsterdam, Oct. 7.—The *Burger Zeitung*, of Bremen, says it hears from Berlin that it is no secret there that the German Government is confident of the nearness of peace, and that this is not merely an attitude to spur people on to further efforts. The confidence of the Government is deep and real. The journal goes on:—

"It is impossible to say upon what this confidence is based. Naturally people think that something very important is known to the Government which is not known to the public. It is, however, improbable that the Government knows very much more than what appears in the papers or than what Dr. Michaelis said in the Main Committee about the state of affairs in enemy countries. It is no secret that the desire for peace among enemy peoples is as strong as in Germany, but it is a big step from the desire for peace to the actual conclusion of peace, and at present it is not easy to see upon what the hope is based that this step will soon be taken."

"The whole foreign press looks upon the omission of any statement respecting Belgium in the Chancellor and Von Kuhlmann's speeches as a decision to continue the war. The German Government, however, takes an opposite view, and thinks that temporary silence over Belgium will actually further the cause of peace. Their train of argument appears to be that by letting the opinion now gain ground among the Entente Powers that silence about Belgium is intentional and therefore makes speedy peace impossible, then when Germany's declaration comes that she is prepared to restore full independence to that country the diplomatic tangle would at once be unravelled and the door be opened to negotiations."

"It is not right to say that the speakers in the Reichstag held their tongues about Belgium for fear of the Pan-Germans. But if the development towards peace makes no visible progress the present Government will come under a cross-fire, and a general condemnation of its cheerful credulity would certainly be fatal to it. However, it is no good phreasying. The German Government wants peace, believes in it, and is convinced that it is on the shortest road to it."

Vorwärts quotes extracts from the criticisms in the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Westminster Gazette* of Herr von Kuhlmann's recent speech. *Vorwärts* is in agreement with the latter journal when it says that there can be no peace without the complete restoration of Belgian independence. But opinion in Germany is that any declaration to that effect would be treated in precisely the same way as previous peace offers. It would be rejected with scorn and interpreted as a sign of weakness. If some assurances could be given to the effect that the way to peace really runs through free Belgium, the whole of Germany would hail them absolutely and uncompromisingly and the way to peace would be open.

Allen Enemy Restrictions.

Washington, November 19.—The President and Cabinet are planning to place further restrictions upon the movements of alien enemies in the country.

quite swollen, while the others looked quite normal. Then I told him they were new cases not yet treated."

"We are still keeping the apparently cured patients under observation, but I am looking forward to the day when we can send them out cured, and am hoping that they, like the leper of the New Testament will go out and begin to publish it and blaze abroad the matter, and that thus the Leper Hospital may be the means in His hands by which the 'good news' of this Gospel shall be spread abroad through Siam."

IF WAR LASTS ANOTHER YEAR.

The Allies, the Enemy and Points of Greatest Uncertainty.

Montreal, October 4.—All of us hope that the end of the war may somehow come in sight before the end of 1917. But the wish is father to the thought, and the question is naturally now:—

Suppose the war should go on for another twelve months or more; what will be the economic situation? There is no doubt that another year of war would effect the economic position of the European Allies most importantly. We of financial Canada do not anticipate any breakdown of vital or financial machinery; but the efforts may become strained or laboured, and the clearer view obtained by the people of the enormous burdens constituting the war's legacies will occasion considerable depression during the coming winter.

So long as England and France are able to get large loans in the United States to cover the greater part of their purchases in America, we do not think they will have great difficulty in financing their home requirements by means of domestic credit operations. As to the economic outlook of Russia, that defies analysis. It will hardly be possible even to frame a prophecy until the political situation clears up. So far as Italy is concerned, although her finances and internal economy have been thrown into confusion, yet she can no doubt "carry on" energetically for another year by means of such assistance as yourselves, England, and France can give her. Japan apparently needs no commiseration; her finances and economic affairs are in fine condition. In view of that condition, some of our people have been inclined to take seriously the recent reports of impending Japanese military participation in Europe.

Canadian bankers and financiers have had their confidence somewhat revived with reflection upon the points brought out in the recent *Round Table* article, stating that in the cases of countries such as the United States and Canada, which are great permanent sources of supplies for Europe, the rise in prices of the commodities they have for sale will more than compensate for interest and other burdens left by the war. This undoubtedly represents a striking favourable point for the two North American belligerents, as compared with the cases of the European belligerents. While we and you, will have larger bills to pay annually for interest on war debt and for mounting military expenses, nevertheless, we both have some reason to expect that the enhanced value attaching to the fixed units of our exports of commodities will enable us to meet these charges without undue strain. On the other hand, while in our case high-priced natural products may make our war burden lighter, in Europe's case they will unquestionably make it heavier.

With reference to the enemy countries, we cannot see how any of them, Germany not excepted, can avoid the severest economic prostration for many years. The manner in which the military commanders are centralizing the industrial operations in the hands of a few factories in their respective districts, and closing the remainder, indicates one way in which German industry is being destroyed. Add to this the paralysis and loss of facilities caused by inability to get raw materials from abroad and the destruction of the vast good-will and trade connections built up by Germans overseas, and it is clear that the future of German industry is not bright. It is difficult for this market to see how another year of war can fail to go pretty far towards putting a finishing touch to the economic downfall of Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

Will the economic developments in Europe, from another year of war, produce social disturbances of a graver character than any which has yet occurred since 1914? This is one of the most obscure and most formidable questions.—*New York Evening Post*.

FOR BRITISH PREMIERS.

Historic Mansion Presented by Sir Arthur Lee.

Sir Arthur Lee, M.P., has decided to give his beautiful country mansion, Chequers Court, Buckinghamshire, to the nation as an official country residence for the Prime Ministers of the future, and his offer has been accepted by Mr. Lloyd George.

Sir A. Lee's memorandum says the purpose of the Chequers Trust is that the ownership of the Chequers estate, with the mansion house and everything it contains, shall be transferred forthwith as a free gift (in trust) to the nation, on the conditions that the present owners may (if they so desire) remain in occupation, as tenants of the Trustees, so long as they may live, and that, after their death, the house will be used and maintained in perpetuity as the official country residence of the British Prime Minister. The original intention had been to bequeath the estate by will, but, to guard against accidents and to make the gift irrevocable, it was recently decided to deed over the whole property to the Trustees without further delay.

This scheme is not a mere whim, but a carefully thought-out policy, based upon a long experience of political life and official conditions, and of the beneficial effect that the climate and atmosphere of Chequers invariably exercise upon hard-working men of affairs.

It is not possible to foresee or foretell from what classes or conditions of life the future wielders of power in this country will be drawn. Some may be, as in the past, men of wealth and famous descent; some may belong to the world of trade and business, others may spring from the ranks of the manual toilers. To none of these, in the midst of their strenuous and responsible labours, could the spirit and anonymity of Chequers do anything but good. To the city-bred man, especially, the periodic contact with the most typically rural life would create and preserve a just sense of proportion between the claims of town and country. To the revolutionary statesman the antiquity and calm tenacity of Chequers and its annals might suggest some saving virtues in the continuity of English history, and exercise a check upon too hasty upheavals.

Apart from these more subtle influences, the better the health of our rulers the more sanely will they rule, and the inducement to spend two days a week in the high and pure air of the Chiltern hills and woods will, it is hoped, result in real advantage to the nation as well as to its chosen leaders.

The main features of the scheme are, therefore, designed not merely to make Chequers available as the official country residence of the Prime Minister of the day, but to tempt him to visit it regularly, and to make it possible for him to live there even if his income should be limited to his salary.

With this object a sufficient endowment is provided to cover the cost of a permanent nucleus staff of servants, of keeping up the gardens and grounds, of maintenance and repairs, and other necessary outgoings. There is also a "residential allowance" for the official occupant, calculated in a fashion deliberately designed to encourage regular week-end visits.

The object being to preserve the Trust in perpetuity, steps have been taken to constitute a board of ex-officio trustees, whose functions or offices are likely to be permanent and of a kind to enlist their interest in the objects of the scheme. This Board has been constituted as follows, with the approval of all the present holders of the offices concerned:—

The Prime Minister,
The Speaker, House of Commons,
Foreign Secretary,
The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
President of the Board of Agriculture,
First Commissioner of Works,
Chairman of Executive Committee of National Trust for Places of Historic Interest,

MANY CATTLE BURNED.

Several Thousand Head Destroyed at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., October 18.—More than one-half of the Kansas City stockyards, the second largest in the country, was destroyed by fire early to-day. It was estimated, after the fire had been brought under control, after raging for two hours, that several thousand head of cattle had been destroyed. Some estimates ran as high as 10,000. There were 47,000 cattle in the yards at the close of business yesterday, it was said, and, while it was possible to liberate most of them, so rapidly did the flames gain headway that many were caught and burned.

It was the third disastrous fire in the history of the Kansas City stockyards. The blaze was discovered by two patrolmen in Kansas City, and before they could summon apparatus the fire had become unmanageable. Fire departments from both Kansas Cities combated the flames.

The origin of the fire was undetermined. The other two were caused by carelessly thrown cigarette stabs.

Throughout the morning riflemen and sledge-hammer bearers, under direction of Humane Society officers, went about the stock yards, killing disabled animals. Very few swine were burned. The hog pens were reached by the flames, but most of the animals were liberated.

The Kansas City stock yards are owned and controlled by a corporation, many of the officers of which are Eastern men, and a large amount of the stock is held in the East.

No estimate of the loss has been made.

Director of the National Gallery, (with power to add to their number).

Four to form a quorum, and the Board to meet not less than once a year, and not less than once in three years at Chequers.

As already explained, the main object of the scheme is to provide a residence for the Prime Ministers. It might happen, however, that for some reason or other an individual Premier might be unwilling to exercise his right of residence. In that event, and in order to provide against the house being left unoccupied, the following list of alternative occupants is suggested, to whom the full privileges of residence (under the scheme) should be offered in turn and in the order named:—

Chancellor of the Exchequer (in view of the ancient association of his office with the house),
Foreign Secretary,
The American Ambassador,
Speaker, House of Commons,
Minister for Agriculture,
Minister for the Navy,
Minister for the Army.

(The power to reconsider his decision, and to resume the right to occupy, should always be reserved to the Prime Minister of the day.)

Another cardinal object of the scheme is to preserve, so far as possible, the main architectural and archaeological features of the house and surroundings in their present restored condition. It will therefore be provided, and strictly enjoined, in the trust deed that no alteration, mutilation, addition, or subtraction shall be made to the principal features of the house.

If the stipulations under this head should, at first sight, seem too rigid, it must be remembered that Chequers has passed through painful vicissitudes in the way of "improvements and renovations," and that the recent restoration has been carried out under the best architectural advice and with the primary object of bringing the house back to the appearance and atmosphere intended by its original builders. It is therefore desired to protect it against such outrages as were inflicted upon it by late Georgian Goths and Vandals, to preserve so long as possible, its interior furnishings and works of art, collecting enthusiasm, historic relics, and ancient belongings of its long line of owners, from at any rate the sixteenth century up to the present day.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

OFFICIAL PRICES.		
BANKS.		
H. K. & S. Banks s.		\$639
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	s.	\$820
North China s.		1. 115
Unions	s.	\$770
Yangtzes	b. ex 73	\$190
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	b.	\$130
H. K. Fires	n.	\$310
SHIPPING.		

Douglases	n.	\$80
Steamboats	sa.	\$183
Indos (Def.)	s.	\$150
Shells (Pref.)	b.	\$334
Shells	b.	110/-
Ferries	n.	\$284

REFINERIES.

Sugars	n.	\$88
Malabous	b.	\$30

MINING

Kailans	b.	\$76
Langkats	t.	142
Raub	s.	\$230
Tronchs	n. x. d.	28/-
Urals	n.	30/-
Orantal Cons.	n.	28/-

**DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &C.**

H. K. Wharves	sa. & b.	\$90
Kowloon Docks	b.	\$123½
Shai Docks	n.	1.75
LANDS, HOTELS		
AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	b.	\$30
H. K. Hotels	b.	\$30
Land Invest.	n.	\$98
H'phreys Est.	sa.	\$6.65
K'loon Lands	n.	\$30
Shai Lands	b.	1.70
West Points	b.	\$73
Reclamations	n.	\$115.
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	b.	1.172½
Kung Yiks	b.	1.16
Shai Cottons	sa.	1.114½

Yangtzeapoos	b.	1.64.
Oriental	s.	2.50
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneo	b.	\$16
China Light & P.	b.	\$36
Providents	b.	\$74
Dairy Farms	b.	\$24
Green Islands	sa.	\$7.70
H. K. Electrics	b.	\$48
H. K. Ice Co.,	b.	\$147
Ropes	n.	\$29
Steel Foundries	n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level s.		\$6.60
Trams, Peak, old s.		\$87
Trams, Peak, new s		cts. 90
Laundries	b.	\$18
U. Waterboats	b.	\$2
Watsons	b. & sa.	\$5
Wm. Powells	s.	\$5.30
Morning Posts	n.	\$29
CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1917.		
BENJAMIN & POTTS,		
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EXCHANGE.		
SELLING.		
1/T		2/1034
Demand		2/1076
3/4 d/e.		2/11
60 d/s		2/1114
4 m/s		2/1114
1/T Shanghai		Nom.
1/T Singapore		123 1/4
1/T Japan		133 1/2
1/T India		Nom.
Demand, India		Nom.
1/T		

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H. K. & S. Banks s.		\$639
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Cantons	s.	\$820
North China s.	b.	1. 115
Unions	s.	\$770
Yangtzes	b. ex 73	\$190
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fires	b.	\$130
H. K. Fires	n.	\$310
SHIPPING.		

H. K. Wharves	sa. & b.	\$90
Kowloon Docks	b.	\$123½
Shai Docks	n.	1.75
LANDS, HOTELS		
AND BUILDINGS.		
Centrals	b.	\$30
H. K. Hotels	b.	\$30
Land Invest.	n.	\$98
H'phreys Est.	sa.	\$6.65
K'loon Lands	n.	\$30
Shai Lands	b.	1.70
West Points	b.	\$73
Reclamations	n.	\$115.
COTTON MILLS.		
Ewos	b.	1.172½
Kung Yiks	b.	1.16
Shai Cottons	sa.	1.114½

Yang's zeepoos	b.	1.64
Oriental's	s.	1.30
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Borneos	b.	1.64
China Sight & P.b.	b.	1.32
Prudent's	b.	1.75
Dairy Farms	b.	1.24
Green Islands	b.	1.70
H. K. Electric's	b.	1.48
H. K. Ice Co.,	b.	1.1471
Ropes	n.	1.291
Steel Foundries	n.	1.10
Trams, Low Level s.		1.66.00
Trams, Peak, old s.		1.87
Trams, Peak, new s.	cts.	90
Laundries	b.	1.83
U. Waterboats	b.	1.12
Watsons	b. & sa.	1.21
Wm. Powells	s.	1.55.00
Morning Posts	n.	1.29

**CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY
NOVEMBER 28, 1917,
BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Broker
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.**

EXCHANGE.
SELLING.

T/T	2/10%
Demand	2/10%
30 d/s.....	2/11
60 d/s.....	2/11½
90 d/s.....	2/11¾
T/T Shanghai.....	Nom.
T/T Singapore	123¼
T/T Japan	133½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T Suez Canal.....	

1/1 San Francisco- co & New York }	69
T/T Java.....	156 1/4
T/T Marks.....	Nom.
T/T France.....	3 89
Demand, Paris	3 89 1/2
BUYING.	

4 m/s. L/C.....	3-
4 m/s. D/P.....	3-1/8
6 m/s. L/C.....	3-3/8
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne.....	3-3/8
30 d/s. San Franc.....	70 1/4

4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francis	4 13
6 m/s. Francis	4 18
Demand, Germany ..	—
Demand, New York ..	69 1/8
T/T Bombay	—

Demand, Bombay ...	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta...	Nom.
Demand, Manila ...	138
Demand, Singapore.	123¼
On Haiphong	1½% prem
On Saigon	1% prem

On Saigon	1%	prem
On Bangkok	53 1/8	
Sovereign	6.80	Nom
Gold Leaf, per oz....	43.80	
Bar Silver, per oz....	42 3/4	

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Hongkong 20 cents. c.	1 %	"
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Hongkong, 28th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7.50 A.M. GO	10.00 A.M.	EVENTS IN BUS.
8.00 A.M. GO	10.50 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.10 A.M. GO	11.00 A.M.	14 MIN.
8.20 A.M. GO	11.10 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.30 P.M. GO	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. GO	1.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. GO	2.15 P.M.	15 MIN.
2.15 P.M. GO	2.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
2.50 P.M. GO	2.55 P.M.	10 MIN.

NIGHT CABLE.

8.30 P.M. AND 9 P.M. GO	
-------------------------	--

11.00 P.M. Every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M.
every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS:

7.00 A.M.		
8.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	Street 18 Min.
9.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" 30 Min.
11.00 A.M. to	12.00 Noon	" 36 Min.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 P.M.	" 40 Min.
1.00 P.M. to	2.30 P.M.	" 48 Min.
2.30 P.M. to	4.00 P.M.	" 50 Min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAY:
Runs Car at Midnight.

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"Season and punch tickets available for sale
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 CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. \$6,500,000
 UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,348,000
 U.S. \$7,848,000
 BRANCHES:
 BOMBAY LONDON SAN PEDRO
 CALCUTTA MANILA DE MAORIS.
 CANTON WEDDILLIN SANTO DOMINGO
 CEBU PANAMA SAN FRANCISCO
 COLON Peking SHANGHAI
 HANKOW PUERTO SINGAPORE

Through its close affiliation with The NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that institution in Cuts of South America, and elsewhere.

BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, GEBOA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CHUA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, PETROGRAD, VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING
BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on
application.
GEORGE HOGG.
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
Established 1880
Authorized Capital Y. 40,000,000

Authorized Capital	Yen. 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital	36,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA

Branches	and	Agencies
Antung-Hsiao		Beichwang
Komohu		

Calcutta	Cebu
Changhai	Osaka
Dairen	Peking
Fengtien	Yokohama (Port Arthur)
Harbin	San Francisco
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	Sydney
Kobe	Yokohama
Man-Yang	Seattle
London	Shanghai
Lyons	Yokohama

Los Angeles
Tientsin
Nagasaki
Yokohama
Tokyo
Tientsin

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits
received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained
on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager
Hongkong, 10th October, 1917.

A SHIPMENT HAS JUST ARRIVED



Perfectly made from
the choicest growths of
Old Virginia Tobaccos

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following from the
Manila Daily Bulletin:-

Viscount Ishii Satisfied.
Honolulu, November 18.—Viscount Ishii and the party of Japanese officials making up the mission to the United States, of which he was the head, were entertained at luncheon here today. The members of the mission declared themselves delighted with the results they have accomplished in the United States. Their message to the United States, they say, was splendidly received, and they carry good tidings back to their homeland. Americans welcomed at Paris.

Paris, November 18.—The members of the American delegation to the Paris Conference of the Allies have been entertained by President Poincaré.

Congressmen Under Fire.
Washington, November 20.—Dispatches received here from the American front tell of the narrow escape five members of United States congressional commission to Europe experienced in the first line trenches. Congressmen Dill, Johnson, Miller, Timberlake and Strat, while in the trenches on the American front, were caught by machine gun fire but escaped unhurt. Artillery duels between the United States forces and the Germans are reported. It is said that more casualties among the American troops than far have been caused by shell hits than by gun fire.

Not Living in Luxury.
Washington, November 20.—The United States Department of Labour has issued a statement in which it denies charges that the Germans interned in the United States are living in luxury.

How Panic Was Averted.
Washington, November 19.—A dispatch from Chicago states that smoke and odour of burning powder gave clue to the presence of a bomb in the big convention hall there where the National Labour Conference is at present being held. A panic was threatened, but the orchestra struck to its post, playing the "Star Spangled Banner," in the singing of which the audience finally joined and the danger was averted. The bomb was found in time and its explosion prevented.

Aid for Belgium.
Washington, November 19.—President Wilson has announced that he sympathises with Belgium in her plight, and assures the people of that country that the United States will continue to give aid in the relief work there.

CONSIGNEES

THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
From SEATTLE & JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"STORVIKEN,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 28th November, 1917, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 28th November, 1917, at 9.30 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents

Hongkong, 21st November, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co's Steamer "EUMAEUS,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 26th November.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd December, will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Dec. or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.

Trained Massage Therapist.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF REFERRED.

No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

NOTICE

During the absence of the staff compiling a Dollar Directory in Singapore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Charter Road, to whom all communications can be addressed. Our P.O. Box is 431. Our Telephone No. 1506.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Sole Agents
Telephone 286 & 128.

POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Kusaie have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fathani, Chan Cuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cent rate addressed to Yunnan and Mongolia and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:-
Parcel not over 3lbs... 90 cents.
Do. 7lbs... \$1.60
Do. 11lbs... 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undervalued articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufatures or unmanufactured including gold coin and article consisting partly of or containing gold. All manufatures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases. Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 28d. 12h. 04m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok, and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased moderately over N. China and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclone has weakened; its depression is probably filling up.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 80.34 inches against an average of 81.85 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

2. Fortuosa Channel. Northerly gale.

3. South coast of China bet. (between H.K. and Lamook) as No. 1.

4. South coast of China bet. (between H.K. and Hainan) as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, November 28, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Direction.

Victoria 6a. 30.15 59 96 e 40

Namuro 5a. 30.17 61 n 40

Shanghai 30.17 59 96 e 40

Kobe 30.17 59 96 e 40

Yokohama 30.17 59 96 e 40

Manila 30.17 59 96 e 40

London 30.17 59 96 e 40

Paris 30.17 59 96 e 40

Bombay 30.17 59 96 e 40

Calcutta 30.17 59 96 e 40

Rangoon 30.17 59 96 e 40

Singapore 30.17 59 96 e 40

Penang 30.17 59 96 e 40

Malacca 30.17 59 96 e 40

Sourabaya 30.17 59 96 e 40

Batavia 30.17 59 96 e 40

Samarang 30.17 59 96 e 40

Medan 30.17 59 96 e 40

Beloon 30.17 59 96 e 40

Amoy 30.17 59 96 e 40

Swatow 30.17 59 96 e 40

Shantou 30.17 59 96 e 40

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday 27th Nov., 1917.

JACKIE SAUNDERS

in the

5th & 6th EPISODES of the

"THE GRIP OF EVIL."

A Woman's Way & the Hyocrites.

Pathe's British Gazette.

Comic & Instructive Films.

Owing to the 30th being

Heather Day there will be

no 9.15 p.m. performance.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR.
On Saturday, 1st December, 1917, and two following days, Commencing each day at 10 a.m. Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Tunic and Sailor Suits, and Jerseys.

In a large variety of style. N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 3rd December, 1917, when the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS.
Children's Stall of Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery of every description. Give your Children a Treat by sending them to the Bazaar.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1917.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Fire & Marine)

HAVING been appointed Agents to the above Company, we are prepared to accept risks at current rates.

UNION TRADING CO., Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 12th November, 1917.

4% FRENCH LOAN

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%)

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T.T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be opened to public subscription.

The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60%

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 5, Chater Road.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

WILL the ladies who have offered to send cakes, scones, puddings and sweets etc. to the "Heather Day" stall kindly let Miss Anton have them in the Fair Grounds on the morning of November 30th between the hours of 10 A.M. to 12 NOON.

It will facilitate matters if other articles are sent before that date to the Conveners of the several Districts, viz:-

Mrs. Milroy... West Point
Mrs. Shaw... East Point
Mrs. Templeton... Quarry Bay
Miss Neave... Kowloon
Mrs. Chatham... The Peak
Mrs. Black... Central District.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there will be a DRAWING OF DEBENTURES at the Club House of the U.S.R.C. at 6 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1917. All Debenture Holders are hereby entitled to attend.

(Sd.) T. A. Robertson, Major
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William

Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria.

Hong Kong.

CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE

of the

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"

Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GROTIUS."

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon the 30th November, will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th December, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th November, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1917.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"S.S. JACOB"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 3rd December, 1917, at 10 a.m. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd December, 1917, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.